

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AS WORLD CHANGED SO DID
CATERPILLAR

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OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago Tribune recently ran a series of articles that detailed the changes Caterpillar, Inc., has been undergoing this year. At this point, I'd like to insert the second article which presents the story of Caterpillar's success in competing internationally.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Sept. 7, 1992]

AS WORLD CHANGED, SO DID CATERPILLAR

The yellow machines rumbled over the ridge of Illinois dirt in a herd that evoked thoughts of things mammoth and extinct.

Like blue-collar Blue Angels, the drivers guided the machines in unison, every turn of their link-belt treads choreographed. They stopped as one and took car-sized bites from the earth.

This was the dance of the bulldozers, the ballet of the dump trucks. This was Power Parade '88, a celebration of iron, diesel and Caterpillar Inc., a pride of Peoria.

The crowd, families packed in an earthen amphitheater, oohed and aahed as the big machines went through their paces. And they were a bit sentimental, watching these machines, big as dinosaurs, push and haul dirt. After all, they had built these Caterpillar earthmovers.

In another sense, though, it is hard to tell which were more like dinosaurs—the awesome machines, or the factory workers watching them.

The cold numbers surely tell which is headed for extinction: Caterpillar's Peoria-area factory payroll has dwindled from 23,000 in 1979 to just 8,600 in 1992. The company is flourishing, but with a fraction of its former workforce.

Many in the grandstands were second-generation Caterpillar workers who had inherited lifestyles from their parents. They had secure, high-paying blue-collar jobs and, until recently, the expectation that life was a steady climb to better things.

But like others who survived the die-off among America's high-paid factory workers in the 1980s, these Caterpillar employees weren't likely to pass on to their sons and daughters all the things they had inherited from their parents.

For many, the realization didn't hit home until the fall of 1991. That's when they got caught in a bitter labor dispute between their employer and the United Auto Workers, the union that represents thousands of Caterpillar factory workers in Illinois.

Only then did it become apparent that they may be living through the end of an era, the end of their power and influence, the end of their way of life.

They were not victims of recession or a company in trouble, but of fundamental changes in the way things are manufactured and sold in an economy gone global. They were the last of the blue-collar middle class.

Caterpillar, though it recently has posted losses, is one of America's industrial success stories. Illinois' largest manufacturer, it has bested its competitors around the world in a day when "U.S. manufacturing" seems to be in danger of becoming a contradiction in terms.

But as Caterpillar rolls up success after success, its unionized workers have suffered defeat after defeat.

Led by a group of like-minded Midwesterners who have spent their working lives rising through the company's ranks, Caterpillar has a reputation for being as determined as its machinery. Ranked 45th on the Fortune 500 list of America's largest companies, it is a truly multinational corporation rooted, somewhat ironically, in quintessentially provincial Peoria.

The secret of Caterpillar's success has proven to be its ability to change. In the space of eight years, while global economic winds swept aside the hidebound and brittle, Caterpillar altered its production techniques, product lines and even its corporate structure.

By the end of 1990, only one aspect of the business remained essentially out of date, as far as the company was concerned; its relations with the United Auto Workers.

That year the company showed it would no longer pay homage to the union's sacred cows; steadily rising wage scales and contracts patterned after those with other U.S. equipment makers like Moline-based John Deere & Co. The mounting pressure of global competition also undercut efforts at management/labor cooperation, which had flowered in the late '80s.

Although the battle over the labor contract did not break into the public eye until last November, there had been tussles in private, in telephone conversations and over restaurant meals for more than a year.

Looking back, people could have seen it coming. They had only to look at where their company had been over the last decade, and who was steering it into the next.

At 5:58 a.m. on a recent Wednesday, Don Fites appeared impatient. He is, they say, in a hurry.

Women lit up the aerobics gym with blazing hues of Spandex and Lycra. Fites wore a black Caterpillar T-shirt with the collar torn off.

Staking his claim on his usual spot in the front row, he stood cross-armed in baggy Chicago Bears sweat pants with a small hole only the people behind him could see. He made \$522,500 in 1991. At 58, he was twice the age of many of the women at the River City Athletic Club.

As the music started, his 6-foot-3-inch frame, shoulders slightly rounded, seemed to disagree, by about half a beat, with the timing of the song:

"Everybody wants to run, run, run,

"Everybody wants some fun."

Fites plowed on for 55 minutes.

Exercise is his drug, he says, blasting away the pressure of being the top man in the top company in a company town.

At the end of the session, Fites walked off the floor alone. He is, they say, in a hurry.

Don Fites, who could pass for Gene Hackman's younger, taller brother, is something of a jock.

In 1991, he joined dozens of other aging, mostly wealthy executives in donning Chicago Cubs uniforms and pretending for a week to be at spring training at one of Randy Hundley's fantasy baseball camps in Arizona.

In his youth, he was naturally drawn to basketball by his height and the traditions of rural Indiana. His size, his colleagues note admiringly, still gives him something of an advantage in business.

When he plays golf, he goes after his ball like an outfielder chasing a line drive. He has little time for small talk on the course and does not wait for another member of the foursome to walk down the fairway with him. Not even if the companion is Lee Morgan, a former Caterpillar chairman and something of a company legend.

"He is like an arrow," Morgan said. "He is headed off for wherever he thinks he ought to go to get his ball and hit the next shot. He is in a hurry, in a hurry to get there."

"I suspect," said Morgan, that "this organization knows pretty well what his priorities are at this point in time."

When Don Fites became chairman and CEO of Caterpillar in 1990, the company had just ridden out a tumultuous decade that killed off much of Cat's American competition.

The industry had been hammered by a worldwide recession. In 1982 the company lost \$180 million, its first loss in 50 years. The marketplace had dried up in what seemed like an instant. According to company legend, there was one day in 1982 when not a single order came in.

But Morgan's competitive instincts were inspired. Although he dared not admit it, Morgan was feeling oddly energized by the challenge. He didn't want to appear like he was enjoying it—after all, 24,000 hourly workers were being laid off, almost 14,000 in Peoria alone—yet he thought of it as the most exhilarating experience anyone could ever have.

The company began buying parts from overseas and making a goodly portion of its "prime product"—Caterpillar bulldozers and the like—in foreign plants. Back in the U.S. six plants were shuttered, 32,000 jobs cut.

Yet through it all—the layoffs and the corporate bloodletting of the mid-'80s—blue-collar Peoria remained optimistic. Caterpillar, backbone of this city for more than 30 years, had been strong too long to let them down now.

"I think Caterpillar will always be here," Mark Weiterkamp told a Tribune reporter as he sat in a bar in 1982 after being laid off. He thought the layoffs would drive people away from Peoria, leaving nobody to fill Caterpillar jobs when it came time for recalling workers. "The jobs will be here, but what about the young people? Will they be here?"

As it turned out, Weiterkamp had it backward. New jobs have not materialized at Caterpillar, even though there are plenty of young people eager to take them. Weiterkamp, a second-generation Caterpillar worker, himself was never rehired.

Ten years after being laid off, he now works for a Caterpillar supplier that produces electronic control boxes. "I'm not making what I was at Caterpillar 10 years ago," he said.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

The cutbacks in the early 1980s ravaged Peoria's economy, sending unemployment soaring to nearly 20 percent and forcing the town to recognize how dependent it had become on the Caterpillar factories crowding the Illinois River.

But Caterpillar was only wounded by the recession in the early 1980s. Several of its U.S. competitors—International Harvester, Terex and Allis-Chalmers—got out of the earth-moving machinery business altogether.

By the recession's end, Caterpillar saw that its greatest threat came from Japan, especially a company called Komatsu Ltd. After seeing what Japan had done to the American auto industry, Caterpillar took notice.

Americans had first seen a Komatsu bulldozer in 1943, when U.S. soldiers found one abandoned on the Aleutian Islands. It was nearly an exact copy of a 20-year-old Caterpillar model.

After World War II, Komatsu, a company that traces its roots to a 19th Century mining firm, emerged as Japan's leading maker of earthmoving equipment.

The war had scattered Caterpillar's machines around the globe like dandelion seeds on the wind, and the company was taking advantage of new international markets. Caterpillar coveted the fast-rebuilding Japanese market, which had an appetite for 10,000 machines annually—but it was allowed to export only 50 machines there a year.

To skirt the quotas, Caterpillar formed a joint venture with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries in 1963, called Shin Caterpillar Mitsubishi.

With Caterpillar going after Komatsu on its own turf, alarm bells started ringing in Komatsu's Tokyo headquarters.

Moving quickly to improve quality, Komatsu blunted Caterpillar's initial surge into the Japanese market. Then it turned the tables.

It expanded its product line to meet Caterpillar's, at times stealing designs from the U.S. company. In 1964, Komatsu became one of the first Japanese companies to win the coveted Deming Prize for its improvements in quality.

"In the process of globalizing our company, I cannot deny to some extent and on some occasions, the company has modeled its equipment on Caterpillar's," said Satoru Anzaki, one of the top six executives at Komatsu.

By the early 1980s, Komatsu had beefed up its manufacturing capacity and was able to surge into worldwide markets. At headquarters, Komatsu's unofficial motto, translated, was "Catch up with Caterpillar and surpass it."

With his company foundering in the worldwide recession, Caterpillar chairman Morgan kept a wary eye on Komatsu. He began traveling more frequently to Tokyo and quickly became an aficionado of things Japanese.

After returning from one trip, he ordered all of Caterpillar's officers to go there. He didn't care when or for what reason. Just go.

During his trips, Morgan struck up a friendship with Ryoichi Kawai, then president of Komatsu. When in Tokyo, the Caterpillar chairman began having meals with Kawai. He began visiting the Komatsu headquarters, adorned at its peak with a bulldozer. Morgan even began to take tours of Komatsu plants, finding them frighteningly modern and efficient.

Everything Morgan saw led him to one conclusion: This was a force to be reckoned with.

Now the alarm bells were ringing in Peoria. This time it was Komatsu's turn to the invader.

At the time, Komatsu had a built-in advantage that had nothing to do with productivity or wage scales. The yen was severely undervalued against the dollar during the early 1980's, allowing Komatsu to undersell Caterpillar by as much as 40 percent.

From his office in Peoria, Morgan took it upon himself to try to narrow the gap between the two currencies. Although he started out as a "guy just out of the backwoods," he became something of a Washington insider, spending as much as 30 percent of his time trying to persuade the Reagan administration to do something.

At the outset, Morgan had been told he was tilting at windmills. But his work, an example of Caterpillar's willingness to take on any fight, is considered to be key to the 1985 agreement among the major industrial powers that helped balance the yen-dollar inequities of the early 1980s.

As the marketplace rebounded from the slump of the early '80s, Caterpillar saw that its lead—as Morgan had predicted—was being devoured by Komatsu. Drastic change was called for.

Caterpillar executives are an insular bunch, nearly all having spent their careers inside the company.

When assigned to one of Caterpillar's 15 factories or five marketing headquarters overseas, they pack their Peoria sensibility in their luggage. They seek out each other and form "Caterpillar villages."

"Worldly rubes" is how one Caterpillar executive described himself and his colleagues.

Outsiders are rarely brought into the company. When they are, they often don't stay.

The men who run Caterpillar learned what they know while at the company. The business they know is Caterpillar business; the economics they know are Caterpillar economics; the labor relations they know are Caterpillar labor relations.

Don Fites worked in a railroad switching yard before he came to Caterpillar when he was 20. Caterpillar Group President Jerry Flaherty worked in a furniture store.

And yet, these seemingly insular executives were quick to reinvent their company.

Komatsu and other Japanese companies were shaping the marketplace by introducing new, versatile machines. Caterpillar responded, doubling its product line to 300 models.

Realizing it had to cut costs and become more nimble, Caterpillar also began to modernize its plants.

The man called to lead Caterpillar's factories out of obsolescence in 1985 was a Frenchman, Pierre Guerindon. Predictably, the new vice president for manufacturing and planning was not universally welcomed.

Guerindon looked at the flow of parts through a Caterpillar factory and saw a tangle of spaghetti. In untangling it, he began to alienate the manufacturing fraternity at Caterpillar. Caterpillar had its way of doing things, and Guerindon was changing that.

"[Bringing in Guerindon was] the biggest mistake the company ever made," said one retired manufacturing executive, showing the depth of feeling about, though perhaps exaggerating, the Frenchman's impact. "It nearly broke the company."

Guerindon's vision was undeniably sweeping. His plans gutted factories, eliminating hundreds of hand-operated, labor-intensive machine tools in favor of automatic ones. He tore down walls. And he spent money.

His European manner further alienated the Peorians. When he spoke, he gesticulated

with vigor, a lock of hair bouncing on his forehead. He would walk into a conference room, take off his coat and toss it onto the floor. He showed none of the Midwestern restraint and good manners of a Caterpillar man.

Gary Stroup, recently promoted to a Caterpillar vice president, recalled showing Guerindon plans to consolidate operations from two plants into one. Guerindon surveyed the plan for a short while, then tore it off the wall and ripped it to bits.

"You have another?" Guerindon asked Stroup.

"No," Stroup replied.

"We will discuss it when you have another," Guerindon said.

Caterpillar called the modernization program "Plant With A Future," or PWAFF. To those who feared automation meant jobs for robots, not people, PWAFF came to stand for "Peoria Without a Factory."

The project made some workers bristle. They complained that machines broke down, and that some were nothing more than fancy gadgets that made no real improvement. Industry analysts, on the other hand, saw it as the key to Caterpillar's survival.

The project's \$1.2 billion cost (at least 10 percent over budget) proved to be a drag on earnings. PWAFF fell years behind schedule. Wall Street pressured the company to pay more attention to its bottom line.

But Caterpillar was playing a different game. It was spending for long-term productivity, short-termers be damned. Hearing Komatsu's foot-steps, Caterpillar had embarked on a strategy similar to one that had made Japan Inc. strong.

Before PWAFF, it took three weeks to assemble a wheel loader—a machine with a scoop on its front. Now it takes two to three days to put together some models in Cat's Aurora factory. And the time it takes to process an average part from start to finish—called "throughput" in manufacturing jargon—was cut from 25 days to 10 days.

Through just-in-time shipping techniques, inventory was cut in half.

But with every change, the need for workers was reduced. Between 1979 and 1992, the company's Peoria-area hourly work force had been cut by almost two-thirds, from 23,000 to 8,600.

On Feb. 18, 1991, Pierre Guerindon, on the verge of retirement, stood before a manufacturing association and gave what amounted to a farewell speech. He shared his vision of the future of manufacturing: "unattended assembly." For workers, it was a chilling vision indeed.

"We foresee the day when we could position certain parts *** in such a way that a robot could retrieve the items and perform the operation without human intervention," Guerindon told the group. "That would obviously translate into major cost savings and potential for quality improvement."

In Guerindon's factory of the future, workers would no longer provide skill or craftsmanship, but an undesirable element: "human intervention."

In the late 1980s, Carol Carter and Chris Ford worked side by side, producing engine parts for Caterpillar bulldozers. But Caterpillar redesigned the engine, and, as part of the modernization program, installed new equipment that used fewer people to make parts for the new model.

The machines where Carter and Ford worked were eventually unbolted from the floor and shipped off to a private supplier that had "bought the line." That company would continue to do Ford and Carter's

work, though at a decreased level, and sell the parts to Caterpillar.

Because of automation, there was no work for Carter and Ford on the new engine line, so they were "bumped" under union rules to other jobs in the factory. Eventually, there was no place they could be bumped to.

In May 1991, Ford and Carter were laid off.

Ford has since found a part-time job with a coupon-printing company, where she makes \$4.30 an hour. Carter, father of four small children, has been limited to odd jobs.

Ford never imagined it would turn out this way when she first walked into a Caterpillar factory in the summer of 1974. She figured she has a job for life.

"I never would have believed it when I hired on," Ford said of her layoff. "You just don't feel that you have job security at Caterpillar anymore."

During the delicate, expensive business of modernizing his company's manufacturing operations, George Schaefer, who succeeded Morgan as CEO, wanted no trouble with the United Auto Workers.

Before Schaefer, strikes had been a Caterpillar fact of life. From 1948 to 1982, nine of the 12 bargaining sessions resulted in strikes. In 1982-83, workers walked out for 205 days. It was the longest and perhaps most bitter strike in the company's history, and afterward Morgan made overtures the union took as an apology.

That apology began what the union now considers a golden age, marked by higher wages, higher profits and compromise on both sides. The company and the union began an employee-participation program to bring workers into the decisionmaking loop. In 1986 and again in 1988, the company and the union agreed to contract terms without a walkout.

Any movement within the company to push the union too far in contract talks was snuffed out from above.

In 1988 Clyde Cotton, then a factory manager, was sitting in on one of the regular plant-manager meetings on labor relations.

Cotton, who retired in February, recalled taking a radical position in the meeting: He wanted to forge a new relationship between the union and the company. He believed the union had to give ground on how jobs were assigned. Profitability wasn't being served by the current arrangement, he argued.

The higher-ups, however, said they were more interested in a good relationship with the union. The company was enjoying terrifically profitable times, what with the nationwide building boom and expanding overseas markets. A record \$616 million profit was posted in 1988. A total of \$1.6 billion in profit was amassed from 1985 through 1989. Demand was up, inventories were low, and senior executives feared labor strife might threaten production.

Cotton, who had pulled himself up from a poor childhood, thought he knew his workers best. He believed that many were feeling alienated from their union and would be willing to give the company more.

He almost pressed his case too far. Shortly after the meeting, he said his boss told him that if the subject ever came up again, Cotton would be fired.

By the time that 1988 contract expired in September 1991, Cotton would be only a few months away from retirement. By then a new man would be in power at Caterpillar, a man willing to take a hard line, as Cotton had advocated.

Don Fites, the man in a hurry, did not want to lead the same kind of corporation those before him had led. He, and others

within the company, felt it was too bureaucratic—too "functional," as the MBAs say.

A career Caterpillar executive familiar with the levers of control, Fites wasted no time. Even before he became chairman on July 1, 1990, he began sketching out a new company structure. Monolithic Caterpillar would become 17 smaller sections, including 13 "business units," which would be run almost as autonomous companies. Each would have a manager, who would be responsible for making his unit show a profit.

Fites wanted to change the culture overnight.

"Other companies said it would take two or three years just to get the accounting worked out," Fites said in an interview. "This was in June, and I said, 'I want it by this year'."

"So, six months, I want profitless statements and balance sheets by the end of the year, and I want the transfer pricing in place and everything understood." When you challenge an organization like that, usually you get a very good response."

By the time Fites became CEO, both his company's factories and its organization chart had been remade. But there was still one antiquated element, from his point of view.

"I think the UAW leadership still thinks it's 1950," Fites would later say. "Times have changed, and they haven't changed with the times."

As circumstance would have it, the worldwide marketplace was again falling apart. Iraq had invaded Kuwait. Oil prices were on the rise and another recession was in the making. If a need for production tied Caterpillar's hands in dealing with the UAW in 1988, it would not tie Don Fites' in 1991.

Komatsu's drive into the U.S., meanwhile, had not turned into the dire threat that Caterpillar once had feared.

A joint venture created with Dresser Industries did not produce the results the company had hoped. By 1992, Komatsu-Dresser's plants would be operating at 65 percent capacity.

Komatsu executives in Japan realized it was time to stop discounting its products in a costly push for market share, the tactic that had allowed so many Japanese industries to get footholds in U.S. markets. It was, in essence, a concession that it would never live up to its motto of catching Caterpillar.

"Komatsu is not going to do business worldwide that doesn't make money," said Komatsu's Satoru Anzaki. "Komatsu has dropped the idea of competing on price."

Caterpillar had accomplished what few other manufacturers could claim. It had held off the Japanese.

According to Manfredi & Associates, a firm that analyzes the earth-moving equipment industry, Caterpillar lost some of its market share during the 1980s, but has since rebounded and made up much of the loss.

In 1979, Caterpillar had 36 percent of the world market, measured in dollars. By 1986, its share had dipped to 28 percent. But by 1991, Caterpillar had rebounded to 32 percent of the \$31 billion industry.

Caterpillar does not reveal its market share, but claims it has erased all of the mid-'80s losses.

"Our market share is expanding on a worldwide basis," said Fites. "We are one of the few companies that have taken the Japanese head on and not only held our own, but have actually gained a little on a worldwide, market-share basis."

Yet Fites believed that to stay on top, more changes would be necessary. And those were changes that would soon rock Peoria.

Deep inside the factory that squats low on the banks of the Illinois River, Jan Firmand and Dick Owens turn doughnuts of steel into transmission gears.

In her cell, Jan Firmand takes a steel gear blank and mounts it in the chuck of the machine she calls a Motch. Behind thick glass, the machine shaves metal off one side of the steel doughnut as if it were chocolate. The air is filled with the smell of cutting oil.

Firmand then places the gear blank into the Cincinnati to drill the bolt holes. She then mounts it in one of the massive Gleasons and cuts gear teeth into the doughnut.

Like every other worker on the factory floor, Jan Firmand refers to her machines not by what they do, but by each manufacturer's nameplate screwed onto the front—Motch, Cincinnati, Gleason.

Guided by computers as they muscle parts around with robotics, these machines are very different from simple drills, lathes and grinders.

As the million-dollar tools cut and shape the metal parts on the other side of a glass shield, Jan Firmand looks in as if peering into the dryer at the laundromat. A computer screen, like a hospital's EKG monitor, tells her what is going on inside.

The daughter of a retired Caterpillar worker, Firmand has known Caterpillar to be a great provider.

In 1952, her father saw a Caterpillar help-wanted ad in their hometown newspaper in London, Ky. The family was barely making it, so he moved them north and took a Caterpillar job.

In 1974, two years after he retired, he called on a friend in personnel to help land his daughter a job. He was elated. She was, he thought, going to work for a company that would take care of her for life.

But things didn't go as well for Jan Firmand's generation. In May 1982 Firmand was laid off as the company slashed its work force during a worldwide recession. She took jobs waiting tables at a bar and then at a restaurant.

It was not until 1989, almost seven years later, that she was called back to Caterpillar. Six months after that, she was herded into a room with other workers and laid off again.

It seemed that Caterpillar, Peoria's provider, had turned stingy. "Every time I start making money, they kick the feet out from under me," she said.

In 1990, Caterpillar called her back once more. And times were good again. She was able to support herself and her 21-year-old son in a little house in Peoria. "It isn't much of a house," she said. "But I own it."

In the late summer of 1991, her union and her company were squabbling bitterly. The UAW contract at Caterpillar was to expire at the end of September, but the two sides were making no headway.

Both sides were pushing their version of the facts—about health care, about sending Caterpillar work to non-union shops, about cost-of-living raises. But it was all so contradictory that it had become baffling.

Relying on her fundamental belief that the UAW had her best interests in mind, she tended to believe the union over the company. Through cycles of layoffs and rehiring, the union seemed to be trying to protect her.

Nearby, Dick Owens was also making gears in the fall of 1991, and also keeping an eye on the gathering storm.

Owens rarely smiled and spoke only when he needed to. Firmand respected him, even liked him. He was the person she went to when she had problems with her machines.

Owens had different thoughts, though, about negotiations between the company and the union. Like Firmand, he had worked low-paying jobs when laid off from Caterpillar in the 1980s—stocking groceries, typing. He knew how good his job was.

Watching a union spokesman on television, Owens didn't like what he saw. He remembers thinking: "We didn't send them there to be cowboys."

There was no formal handshake when Caterpillar and the United Auto Workers officially opened talks last Sept. 28 in Moline.

Past bargaining sessions had always opened with an exchange of pleasantries. The talks often became bitter, loud and profane, but there was always that initial showing of good intent.

This time, they didn't bother. After all, this was hardly the beginning of bargaining. The two sides had been talking for almost a year, using faxes, telephone calls and private meetings in restaurants to posture and stake out positions.

By the fall of 1991 both sides knew that they were far, far apart.

The union had been pleasantly surprised, but perhaps also put on guard, when Don Fites asked to come to Detroit to meet the UAW leadership shortly after he became Caterpillar chairman in the summer of 1990.

Fites lunched with Bill Casstevens, secretary-treasurer of the UAW and the man with the final word on negotiations. Fites remembers it as a friendly lunch where no issues of import were discussed.

Casstevens remembers the meeting differently. He recalls returning to Solidarity House, UAW headquarters, and telling his longtime assistant Andy Anderson that trouble lay ahead because Fites was down on pattern bargaining.

Pattern bargaining is a long-standing union practice intended to prevent companies from driving down wages to beat the competition on price. In pattern bargaining, the union agrees on a contract with one company, then demands other companies sign a similar deal.

Caterpillar argued that the practice had grown obsolete because it only leveled the playing field among competitors in a closed, domestic market. Caterpillar claimed that its competition was not from U.S. companies like John Deere & Co. or J I Case, but from foreign companies, especially Japan's Komatsu.

Caterpillar President Jerry Flaherty had a particular take on the upcoming negotiations. He had been manager of Caterpillar's York, Pa., plant during the painful strike in 1982. He came to believe then that the rank and file, if given a chance, would often go the company's way long before the union leadership would. The problem was, how can a company give its workers the chance to let their opinions be known?

With Flaherty's backing, Caterpillar began appealing directly to the rank and file in a series of full-page newspaper advertisements and letters sent to workers' homes.

Union leadership was furious, accusing the company of violating the spirit, if not the letter, of laws that limit communications with employees on topics related to bargaining.

When the company's first newspaper ad ran in February 1991, Casstevens promptly retaliated by canceling high-level health care meetings between the company and the union.

Seeing that the two sides were careening further apart, he called Wayne Zimmerman, who heads the company's labor relations.

"Wayne, you are going down the wrong path, again," Casstevens recalled telling Zimmerman. "How in the heck can you forget a 205-day strike [in 1982]? I am pleading with you not to go down that road. It will make matters 10 times worse."

But Caterpillar just increased its PR campaign, and by the time formal talks approached, the union and the company couldn't even agree on where to meet.

The union wanted the talks held in St. Louis, not Peoria. They did not want Caterpillar's bargainers to feel they were in charge.

The company said it wanted talks held in Peoria, citing the cost savings and convenience. But Caterpillar had a strategic reason for wanting the talks close by.

Flaherty believed that Peoria talks would receive closer scrutiny by the membership. Again, the company was trying to make its case directly to the workers, believing it could win their hearts and minds.

In August 1991, still more than a month before talks were to begin, Caterpillar mailed a three-year contract offer to the UAW.

The offer would have guaranteed every current Caterpillar factory worker a job for six years. It offered 3- and 4-percent raises to high-skilled workers, but no raises for the lesser-skilled 22 percent of the workforce. It also offered each UAW member of \$500 bonus for ratifying the contract.

Caterpillar wanted a separate agreement for its workers in parts warehouses, including a wage of \$7 an hour for new hires. It also wanted a separate contract for its York manufacturing facility, which the company claimed was not productive.

But the UAW didn't want to know what Caterpillar wanted. It mailed the offer back, unopened.

The company responded by mailing a summary of its proposal to the rank and file. Again, the union was furious.

So there was no handshake in Moline last September at the beginning of talks.

Both sides saw a strike looming. Casstevens even put out the word that members should start saving money and paying bills.

Some workers began working more overtime. In effect, they were helping the company build inventory in anticipation of a strike.

At Caterpillar's transmission plant, plant manager Gary Stroup began planning for a walkout. He researched which parts could be made at non-UAW Caterpillar plants. And he began assembling a surrogate factory work force of retirees and salaried employees. Caterpillar was preparing to do what it had never done before: keep the factories running during a walkout.

Eventually, Stroup, the son of a UAW retiree, would assemble a contingency work force of more than 700 to make up for his 816 striking or locked-out hourly workers.

Casstevens was also developing a strike plan. He remembered that in 1982 the long strike so hurt the Peoria economy that the town turned against the union. The strikers also suffered, and their bitterness took a long time to heal.

To avoid a rerun, Casstevens began to consider a limited strike, one that would target just one or two of Caterpillar's factories. But he didn't reveal his strategy to union officials in Peoria, fearing it would quickly get back to Caterpillar.

For another month the talks stumbled along. The company was frustrated because Casstevens, the union's primary bargainer, did not attend. He was busy wrapping up talks with John Deere.

On Oct. 22, a week after Deere workers ratified a contract, the union offered its first major three-year proposal, patterned, of course, on the Deere contract.

It called for a 3 percent across-the-board pay increase the first year and 3 percent raises in lump-sum payments the next two years. It called for Caterpillar to remain neutral when the UAW sought to organize at its non-union plants.

And it called for Caterpillar to go much further with its job security proposal, by agreeing to keep a certain number of jobs at its plants. There would, moreover, be no separate terms for parts warehousemen or workers at the York plant.

In a not-so-subtle message that the union was, in fact, holding out for a deal like the Deere contract, portions of the proposal were typed on Deere stationery.

"Here's the whole elephant," the UAW's Anderson told Caterpillar negotiators, according to Flaherty. "You have to eat the whole elephant."

A week later, Casstevens, the only union official who had genuine authority to bargain, sat down with Caterpillar negotiators for the first time. Within minutes, he delivered an ultimatum: Caterpillar would accept the deal within five days, or the union would go on strike.

"No, this is not an elephant," Casstevens told the bargainers, according to Flaherty. "What we really have here is just a little deer. And you guys are going to take all of that deer. You are not going to strip one thing away from that deer."

As abrupt as the ultimatum was, it took nobody by surprise.

On Thursday, four days before the union's deadline, the company made a second offer. It reintroduced cost-of-living raises and exempted retirees from health-care premiums, a sore spot in the first proposal.

According to the union, the company demanded that both sides study the proposal as a whole, rather than break into separate subcommittees, as had been customary in previous negotiations.

"They said, 'If you don't like it, you can leave,'" said Jerry Baker, Local 974 bargaining committee chairman.

The union rejected the company's offer within five minutes.

On Sunday, Nov. 3, with the deadline just hours away, the company asked the union to submit to federal mediation. The union refused.

That night, Casstevens called Flaherty, company labor specialist Jerry Brust and Zimmerman into a meeting room. He asked them one more time if they would sign a pattern agreement.

They said no. "I'm authorizing a partial strike in Building SS and Decatur," Casstevens told them, according to Zimmerman. And then he walked out to tell the media the same thing.

Jimmie Toothman, an assembler and second-generation Caterpillar worker, had received the mailings from the company. He read the first several letters, compared them to what the union had to say, and then just gave up. Who could tell what the truth was when the stories were so different?

Finally, Toothman decided to trust his gut and stick with what had served him so well for so long. He trusted his union.

Toothman figured the company and the UAW would eventually get down to it and work out a contract without a strike. Tractors had been sold, there was work to be done. A shutdown, he figured, served nobody.

What Toothman could not have known was that the company did not plan to shut down,

no matter what the union chose to do. A strike, if it came to that, would be different this time.

AGRICULTURAL TRADE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, August 19, 1992 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

AGRICULTURAL TRADE

U.S. agricultural trade is important to farmers, farm-related industries and the overall economy. The U.S. currently exports one-third of its harvested acreage, generating jobs, income and economic development across the country. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) estimates that agricultural exports support about one million U.S. jobs.

USDA forecasts agricultural exports in fiscal 1992 to be the second highest ever, only \$2.8 billion below the fiscal 1981 record of \$43.8 billion. Our trade balance in agriculture is expected to be in surplus by \$18 billion this year. The strength of U.S. exports has contributed to the recovery in the farm sector.

Exports of Indiana agricultural products totaled \$1.6 billion in 1990, or 32% of its total farm sales. Crop farmers are even more closely tied to overseas markets, as their exports equal 50% of total farm crop sales. Indiana ranks eighth among U.S. states in the value of its exports.

CHANGING TRADE PATTERNS

U.S. farm exports have been marked by a change in key U.S. markets and the type of goods traded. In 1983 Japan replaced the European Community (EC) as the largest single customer for U.S. agricultural exports. In 1992 Japan will account for \$8.1 billion (20%); the EC for \$7 billion (17%); Latin America for \$6.1 billion (15%); Canada for \$4.7 billion (11%); and China and the former Soviet Union for \$3.6 billion (9%). U.S. agricultural exports to developed countries exceed \$21 billion, while those to developing countries equal to \$16 billion.

High-value products now account for more than 50% of the overall value of U.S. exports. High-value products are defined as those products that have received additional processing beyond the farm gate or represent a higher priced segment of a group of products. Examples of these products would be fruits and vegetables, corn starch and soybean meal, and meat and poultry products. Favorable exchange rates, relatively strong growth in many developed countries, market promotion efforts and trade liberalization efforts have all helped boost exports of these products.

In contrast, the value of bulk product exports in grains, oilseeds, cotton and the like has declined—in large part because of the drop in world crop prices and the loss of market share in Western Europe. Before fiscal 1981, the EC had imported as much as 33 million tons of grain in a single year from the U.S. and other countries, but by the mid-1980's it had become a net exporter of grain. U.S. grain exports to EC countries declined by almost 40% in the last decade. Exports to the former Soviet Union, the Middle East and other overseas markets have not made up for the loss. In fact, the EC has now be-

come a major competitor with the U.S. in these markets.

Trade in high-value products will continue to drive U.S. exports in developed and developing countries. Bulk product sales continue to account for most U.S. agricultural exports to developing countries, but increased high-value product exports are also enhancing the importance of these markets. The trend toward high-value products should help Indiana farmers and the Indiana economy because there are growing markets for products derived from corn and soybeans.

TRADE POLICY

There are several steps the U.S. government can take to continue to boost exports. First, trade liberalization will help U.S. farmers. Most countries protect their agriculture sector with subsidies, quotas and other trade barriers. The EC has its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP); Japan protects its rice growers; and the U.S. limits sugar, dairy and peanut imports. While reducing trade barriers would hurt some farmers, it would, on balance, help U.S. agriculture. USDA estimates that a GATT agreement would increase gross farm sales by \$5-7 billion and cash farm income by \$1-2 billion; a North American Free Trade Agreement would entail smaller gains.

Second, reforms in domestic farm programs can help make U.S. farm exports more competitive in global markets. The 1985 farm act marked a significant change in U.S. farm policy, aiming to make U.S. agriculture more responsive to market signals and less dependent on government management. The 1990 act continued this trend by giving farmers more flexibility in choosing which crop to plant. Lower loan rates for corn and other commodities have helped promote U.S. exports in recent years. The federal government also promotes agricultural exports, through the export enhancement, market promotion, export credit guarantee, and foreign food aid programs.

Third, economic growth in developing countries has the potential to add significantly to U.S. exports. Developed countries already consume as much food per capita as they want. In contrast, many developing countries have growing populations to feed. Growth in Asian and Latin American countries has led to increased food imports. For example, South Korean agricultural imports have jumped from \$500 million to \$5 billion in the last twenty years, Mexico's from \$200 million to \$3 billion. Market reforms, trade liberalization, debt relief and credit arrangements could further boost growth and food imports.

Fourth, improvements in our agricultural infrastructure will help our competitive position. The total infrastructure that makes up our agricultural system includes storage and transportation systems to get product to market, and research and extension services to improve farming methods. Abandonment of railroads and inadequate maintenance of rural roads and bridges have increased costs. We are spending relatively less on research and extension services. Our programs are still the best in the world, but our competitors are fast catching up.

Fifth, putting our fiscal house in order will help us compete overseas. Our enormous federal budget deficits and debt burden create an overall drag on our economy, including our farm sector. The deficits absorb an ever-larger share of domestic savings that would otherwise be available to finance private sector investment, and they drive up real interest rates.

CONCLUSION

U.S. farmers are among the most productive in the world. Trade liberalization will only enhance their strong position in global market. Agricultural exports are important not just to the agricultural community, but also to the American economy. Thus, every step must be taken to ensure continued American leadership.

HONORING THE 77TH INFANTRY DIVISION AND ARMY RESERVE COMMAND

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to announce the 75th anniversary of the 77th Infantry Division of the U.S. Army and the 25th anniversary of the 77th Army Reserve Command. For three-quarters of a century, the 77th has served with distinction as a combat, support, and command unit, making a significant contribution to the defense of our country.

The 77th Infantry Division was organized in August 1917 in Yaphank, NY, responding to the call of World War I. It was self-dubbed the "Metropolitan Division," because most of the personnel came almost entirely from New York City. Truly a citizen's army, the 23,000 original soldiers included men from all walks of life from all five boroughs. Six months after activation, the New York unit found itself fighting in the trenches of Europe. Serving in four campaigns, the 77th attained its greatest fame for its role in the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

The 77th saw further action in World War II when it served in the Pacific theater. It complemented Marine Corps units in the liberation of Guam, fought hand-to-hand on the front lines of Okinawa, and liberated Ie Shima. After the Japanese surrender in August 1945, the 77th was assigned to the occupation of Hakodate, Hokkaido. During its five operations in three campaigns, the 77th spent 200 days in actual combat and lost more than 2,000 soldiers. They never fought a losing campaign.

During the postwar period from 1947 to 1965, the 77th became one of the six combat divisions of the Army Reserve. The unit assumed its present role as an Army Reserve Command [ARCOM] in 1967 as a part of the reorganization of the command structure of the Army Reserve. A year later, in 1968, six units of the 77th were called to active duty in response to the Pueblo Crisis. Five of these units were sent to Southeast Asia and served with distinction in Vietnam.

The 77th ARCOM faced its latest challenge in August 1990 when the Iraqi Army invaded Kuwait. Some 3,500 soldiers were mobilized to serve not only in the gulf, but in Germany and the United States to augment active units. In its multifaceted role as engineering, medical, logistical, military police, and intelligence unit, the 77th proved the worthiness of the Reserve Army system.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to pay tribute to the 77th Infantry Division and ARCOM for their outstanding contribution to our Nation's military capability. For their commitment to our security, the 77th is being honored on Septem-

ber 26, 1992, on Liberty Island in New York Harbor. A gala celebration is being planned to commemorate its glorious history.

TRIBUTE TO DIXON L. CUFF

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dixon L. Cuff, of Sunbury, PA, on the occasion of his achieving the rank of Eagle Scout.

Dixon is a member of Boy Scout Troop 304, of St. Michael the Archangel Catholic Church in Sunbury, where he has been the recipient of several awards, including 22 Merit Badges, the Ad Altare Dei Award, and the Parvuli Dei Award.

For his Eagle Scout project, Dixon organized and completed the cleaning and refurbishing of steps on the Shikellamy Park Overlook walking trail. Dixon recruited 15 volunteers to help with the project, which freed up time for maintenance men to do other work in the park. There is little doubt that the community is proud and grateful of Dixon's hard work and dedication to public service.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating Dixon Cuff on becoming an Eagle Scout, and in wishing him the best in all of his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO REV. FATHER DENNIS M. BOGDA

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to pay tribute to Rev. Father Dennis Bogda who, in the spring, celebrated his 25th anniversary as an ordained priest.

Reverend Bogda was ordained April 23, 1967, by the Byzantine Arch Diocese of Pittsburgh and has since served his community with tireless commitment and energy. A town by the name of Monroeville, PA will attest to this, for it is home to the Church of the Resurrection Byzantine Catholic Church. Father Bogda founded this church and organized its parish. It is now a Monroeville landmark representing community worship and compassion.

Indeed, Father Bogda's knack for energizing projects is inspiring. His work with the Byzantine Youth Camp and the Golden Circle senior citizens demonstrates this energy. It also highlights his willingness to lift the spirits of others. I am not surprised he was named "Byzantine Man of the Year" in 1988. Nor am I surprised he was appointed editor of United Societies of the United States, publisher of the papers "Enlightenment" and "Provista".

Father Bogda now uses his considerable talents to the benefit of his current parish, St. Nicholas Byzantine Catholic Church. He is also serving as an administrator at Byzantine Catholic Central School while working toward his masters degree in community counseling.

Father Bogda, I applaud your efforts to improve your community. We can all learn from your selflessness.

PRESIDENT BUSH DESERVES THE SUPPORT OF MAINSTREAM REPUBLICANS

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, the following article, entitled "GOP Moderates Must Be Brothers' Keepers," was written by our distinguished colleague from Iowa, Mr. LEACH. It appeared in the Opinion section of the Los Angeles Times on September 6, 1992. I believe he makes excellent arguments in favor of mainstream Republicans supporting President Bush. I have to agree with his assessment that a winning strategy for our party centers around promoting tolerance of diversity rather than forcing conformity through the socialization of American values. We would do well to follow his advice of focusing on models of personal behavior rather than moral exhortation.

GOP MODERATES MUST BE BROTHERS' KEEPERS

(By James A. Leach)

WASHINGTON.—Just as many Democrats felt uncomfortable four years ago sharing a tent with an outspoken trained minister, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, many Republicans this year feel uneasy sitting in a political pew with a prominent leader of non-mainline churches, Pat Robertson.

At issue is a widening philosophical and social chasm within the Republican Party. Historically, the party of conservatism has been buffeted by two, sometimes conflicting, philosophical principles: one stemming from Edmund Burke's emphasis on stability and gradual change, the other from John Locke's radical assertion of individual rights. Today, conservatives like Patrick J. Buchanan and Robertson, in speaking of an impending cultural—or religious—war, assert the need for the socialization of American values. Individuals-rights conservatives like Barry M. Goldwater and before him, Robert Taft, in advocating the primacy of the individual over state interests, tend to be pro-choice and adamant about maintaining the separation of church and state.

Sociologically, the Republican Party has expanded its tent in the past three presidential elections to embrace groups who, by and large, are less likely to be members of mainline churches. As these new supporters have grown in numbers, traditional Republicans have felt increasingly challenged in ways similar to their Democratic counterparts, who watched their party cede more and more influence to special-interest concerns. With members of the cultural right making it clear, through party politics, that they deserve more attention and power, the crucial question has become whether or not mainstream Republicans will stay in the tent or exit through the rear door.

As a pro-choice, pro-Israel, pro-public education, pro-arms control, non-isolationist Republican, I would argue that George Bush is far more tolerant than his party's platform, and that he deserves the support of mainstream Republicans. Furthermore, for

believers in two-party coalition politics, warning bells should be going off: A desertion of the Republican ticket by moderates could be the catalyst for the development of splinter parties, for the rise of an American version of the fragmented politics of multiparty Europe.

To avoid this outcome, mainstream Republicans must understand and respect what motivates the new culture conservatives and recognize that large tents imply the existence of healthy, unavoidably tensions. More important, it is crucial that Republican descendants of the Taft-Goldwater and the Dwight D. Eisenhower-William P. Scranton wings of the party get their philosophical houses in order and find principled common ground with the newcomers.

A good place to begin is to acknowledge that non-mainline churches and their pastors are playing an important and underrecognized role in addressing the quandaries faced by many families disoriented by changes in modern society. But such an acknowledgment need not imply that because they proclaim religious authority for their views, they should enjoy a monopoly on moral or family-value themes.

Religious values, to be sure, anchor individual morality. But in our constitutional democracy, individuals of faith have a responsibility to ensure that the line between faith and bigotry, between tolerance and coercion, is not crossed.

It is impossible not to be troubled, for example, when the religious right suggests that witchcraft is on the rise in the feminist movement and several Republican state platforms shelter this idea in party dogma. It is also difficult not to be concerned when an influential public figure like Buchanan, a man who, by profession, chooses his words carefully, frames his address to the Republican convention in the *jihad* code of a "religious war."

Our founding fathers established a nation "under God," one in which revolution against British authority was justified by "self-evident" individual rights and an appeal to a higher law of conscience preceding the civil laws of society. But America's first citizens labored carefully to construct, in Thomas Jefferson's terms, a wall between church and state.

In erecting this barrier, the crafters of the Bill of Rights turned a wary eye toward the American as well as European experience. They understood that it was religious authoritarianism in Europe that pushed many of the early settlers to our shores. They also knew that Puritans and others in the New World invoked a discipline of their own to enforce conformity, with witchcraft trials and stocks and pillories to coerce "non-believers."

"Who does not see," James Madison warned, "the same authority which can establish Christianity in exclusion of all other religions may establish, with the same care, any particular sect of Christians in exclusion of all other sects?"

The strength of the haven we have built for oppressed people the world over comes from a tolerance of diversity rather than a compulsory conformity.

Several days after the Republican National Convention, Buchanan told a convention of the Religious Right that the rioting in Los Angeles stemmed from "barbarians" educated in public schools, where God had been "long ago expelled." Americans may reasonably differ on whether state-crafted prayer should be authorized in public schools, but it is an insecure, if not manipulative, view of

the Christian faith to imply that an agency of the state can block the presence of God. God is not excludable from any place. A U.S. Supreme Court cannot keep an omnipresent God out of our schools any more than Congress is needed to put him back in.

The best reflection of faith and inspiration for ethical conduct stems from models of personal behavior. Moral exhortation, while a function of all leadership, is more appropriately the principal province of churches and deacons than political parties and candidates.

ERIN RUTH BAUMGARDNER WINS SCRIPTWRITING CONTEST

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud that one of my constituents, Erin Ruth Baumgardner, has been selected as Tennessee State winner of the Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest.

Erin is from Riceville, TN, and is a student at McMinn County High School.

In 1990, she placed second in the Voice of Democracy contest, and this year, she won the contest and accomplished a lot more, because she states a goal that everyone in this country should strive for—get involved—care about what happens to your fellow human being.

Another point Erin emphasizes is that the problems faced in American society today are due to the decline in education and family values.

She is correct, and I quote in Erin's words:

No matter what the problem, the solution is basically the same. And that is, people caring enough to get involved. Therefore, America's challenge is for the individual to become involved, to make a difference in a young person's life.

I am submitting Erin's essay for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I encourage my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD to read her testimony.

MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

(By Erin R. Baumgardner, Tennessee winner, 1991-92 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program)

I don't know exactly when it happened, but slowly I have awakened from my idealistic childhood. I had always thought that America was perfect, that is until I became aware of an eye-opening force that had always been in my home, the nightly news. Through this media I discovered a whole other world. A world that is made up of drugs, crime, and death. A world that produces uneducated people trapped in a deadly cycle. However, I soon discovered that this world does not just exist in dark slums of large cities, but that it also exists in suburbia America. Children and teenagers who come from "good" homes are also becoming a part of this deadly world. My eye-opening experience was and is depressing. My "perfect" America faces a desperate challenge. A challenge to stop the cycle and help kids become a part of a brighter future. So how is this America's Challenge to be met? America is not just the name of this land, America is also the people who live in this land. Therefore, we are

America, and America's challenge is our challenge. How do you solve a problem or challenge affecting your life? You start with yourself. And that is exactly what each one of us needs to do. To meet America's Challenge, our challenge, we all need to do a little bit of soul-searching. In other words, what can you and I contribute? But before we can see what we are going to contribute, we must first examine what the needs are. What are the problems and how are others facing and defeating them?

The foundation is the most important thing in any structure and I believe that the foundation of this country is the family. The family should be a nurturing place where children learn good morals, where they learn how to treat each other. In the family, children should also learn the importance of education. Therefore, the family produces well educated and aware citizens. But unfortunately according to experts on the family like Dr. James Dobson we are experiencing a decline of the family. This is caused by the high rate of divorce or families who just aren't spending enough time together, communicating. If this decline is as they say then that means we are also experiencing a decline of good citizens. Therein lies our challenge: How to restore what is lost from parental influence. Fortunately, there are those who are willing to try to make a difference. Some are doing their part by becoming a big brother or big sister, giving a child a good role model that is lacking. Others, families themselves, are learning to communicate and understand each other better. Through these and other efforts, hopefully we as a country can reinstate the importance of the family. After all, a structure is only as good as its foundation.

Education in the U.S. has also declined. Education can be a person's ticket out of a bad environment, but unfortunately many times the importance of education is not instilled in children. This may be because of the children's parents. Sometimes it is peer pressure and sometimes it is the fault of society in general. In short, another challenge.

Many kids are impatient. They want a quick and easy way out. So they quit school to make fast money selling drugs or what not. And yet there are a few out there doing their part. People who are doing things like holding nightly basketball for kids, getting them off the streets, allowing basketball to occupy their time instead of drugs. Or teachers who after their busy day at school go and tutor students who live in economically depressed areas.

But the troubles of education don't just lie in students, they lie in the fact that teachers aren't being paid what they are worth. This is causing the nation's best and brightest to pass up the field of teaching and go into fields where they can earn more money. But a promising program has recently been started to answer that challenge. This program, called the teacher corp, modeled after the peace corp, takes top graduates from the nation's top schools and puts them into the field of teaching. These graduates have committed two years to go into some of the most economically depressed areas of the country to teach. They take a crash course in teaching over the summer. And in that same summer they also student teach in year round L.A. schools. After only one year the program is very successful with more and more graduates signing up for next year.

I'm sure that there are other possible challenges affecting America's youth that could be explored besides the basic family and educational problems. But I feel that no matter

what the problem, the solution is basically the same. And that is people caring enough to get involved. Therefore, America's Challenge is for the individual to become involved to make a difference in a young person's life. Because if you're not making a positive contribution toward America's Youth by doing nothing you're making a negative contribution against them.

In the beginning I told you that America was no longer the perfect country I thought it was. And yet America in my opinion is still the Best country. We as Americans, must meet the challenge to "make the Best better."

STATUS REPORT TO OLDER AMERICANS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, August 26, 1992 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

STATUS REPORT TO OLDER AMERICANS

Profile of Older Americans: Older persons are an increasingly important part of our society. Those age 65 and over now comprise 12.5% of the U.S. population, up from 6.8% in 1940. Their number totals 31 million, of which about 696,000 live in Indiana. Older persons make up a larger share of the population in the Northeast (13.7%) and Midwest (12.9%) than in the South (12.4%) or West (10.9%). Almost 60% of this age group are women.

Older persons as a group have done well in recent years. The median family income of households headed by someone 65 or older is around \$23,000, which, after adjusting for inflation, is two-thirds higher than it was in 1965. Nationwide, 3.5 million older persons continue to work, while about 93,000 who would like to are unable to find jobs. All but about one million older persons receive Social Security benefits, including almost 70,000 in the Ninth District. The poverty rate for those 65 and older is about 11%, compared with 13% for all Americans and 20% for children. Women are more likely to be poor than men. An increasing number of older persons—over 30%—are living alone. More than 4 million older Americans living in the community need assistance with everyday activities, such as meal preparation, housework, and personal care.

Congressional Action: Congress currently has under consideration several issues of importance to older persons:

Social Security: Both the House and the Senate have considered proposals to modify the Social Security earnings test, which sets a limit on the amount of money recipients may earn from work without having their benefits reduced. The measure passed by the House would nearly double the amount of exempt earnings over the next five years, to \$20,000 in 1997. Last year, the Senate passed a bill to eliminate the earnings test, but the House has not considered it. The Senate has yet to consider a different proposal, which would raise the earnings limit to \$11,000 in 1993 and increase it annually until it reaches \$51,000 in 2001. The bill would pay for this increase by raising Social Security payroll taxes for high-income workers.

The House has also passed a bill which would increase Social Security benefits for

widows who are age 80 or older who began receiving benefits before age 65. The Senate has not considered a similar measure. Neither house has acted on measures to grant additional benefits to the so-called "notch babies"—those individuals born from 1917 to 1921 who assert that they have been denied adequate Social Security benefits. However, Congress still has this under consideration.

The Social Security Administration (SSA) is currently part of the department of Health and Human Services. This year, the House approved a bill which would make the SSA an independent agency, run by a bipartisan, three-member Board of Directors to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The Board would appoint an Executive Director to oversee day-to-day operations of the agency. Similar proposals have been introduced in the Senate.

Health Care: Prescription drug costs have risen much faster than inflation in recent years, and Medicare and some insurance plans provide little coverage of such costs. Several proposals are before Congress which would expand access to prescription drug benefits while limiting future cost increases.

One proposal would expand Medicare to cover prescription drug benefits. The cost of the increased coverage would be paid for through an increase in the monthly premium paid by older persons who receive Medicare. Other proposals would require drug companies to offer the lowest available price to government health care programs. However, past efforts in this area have been weakened by drug company increases in their lowest price. The use of generic drugs, which are much less expensive than brand-name drugs, also is being encouraged. Many employer-financed health insurance plans offer discounts for using generic drugs, and federal agencies are following their lead.

Another concern is the staggering cost of long-term care. Nursing homes cost roughly \$30,000 annually, and professional care can cost more than \$200 a day. Many American families pay for long-term care out of their own pocket, straining their incomes and draining life savings. Suggested solutions under consideration in Congress involve the private and public sector. Private-sector proposals include federal tax incentives for purchasing long-term care insurance or individual medical accounts which could be used to pay for long-term care and would be modeled on Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs). One public-sector proposal would provide federally financed long-term care to all chronically disabled persons. Beneficiaries would not be responsible for any cost. The drawback of this proposal is its cost to the federal government: over \$58 billion a year. One proposal which mixes the private and public sectors would expand Medicare to pay for nursing home and home care after a predetermined amount, or deductible, is paid by the beneficiary. Medicaid would pay the deductible for lower-income persons and others could buy private insurance to pay the cost.

Older Americans Act: Both houses of Congress have passed different versions of a measure to reauthorize supportive services provided through the Older Americans Act. The largest and best-known of these programs is the senior nutrition program, which funds low-cost meals in various senior centers, as well as home-delivered meals to individuals unable to travel to a meal site. About 3 million Americans received 238 million meals through this program in 1991. The Older Americans Act also supports the Green Thumb program, which matches low-income older workers with community service jobs.

In 1992, Congress provided almost \$1.4 billion for the Older Americans Act.

Conclusion: The federal government has made an unparalleled commitment to the country's older persons. One-third of all federal spending now goes for programs for older Americans—exceeding federal spending on anything else, including national defense. The results of this commitment have been impressive. The poverty rate for those 65 and older is sharply down, and Social Security is probably the most successful anti-poverty program in U.S. history. It is clear that protecting the well-being of older persons has become a major obligation of the national government. I do not think this will or should change.

A RINGING ENDORSEMENT FOR RADIO FREE CHINA

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, Monday, the congressionally created Commission on Broadcasting to the People's Republic of China issued its final report. The report calls for the creation of a surrogate radio broadcasting service to China and other autocratic countries in Asia that live under state-sponsored repression and censorship.

As the sponsor of legislation to establish Radio Free China, I support the commission's strong endorsement of this initiative to target uncensored information about events taking place inside China to millions of Chinese citizens who share our principles but currently have access to only the propaganda and lies generated by the white-haired dictators in China.

I believe that it is time to try a new approach with China, one that promotes change from within by broadcasting messages of truth and hope directly to the Chinese people. Radio Free China is a cost-effective and forceful tool to encourage the progress of democracy and freedom in China. Mr. Speaker, those suffering under the suffocating rule of the world's largest Communist nation deserve the truth.

TRIBUTE TO VERA MAE MALLOY

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a woman in my district who has been a driving force in the business community in the Mahoning Valley.

Mr. Speaker, Vera Mae Malloy has worked for years for the American Business Women's Association. In November 1983, President Reagan proclaimed September 22 as national American Business Women's Association Day. This year, all the chapters in the Youngstown, Warren, and Hubbard areas will be celebrating it together. At this event, they will honor Vera for her tremendous work with this organization. The mayor of Youngstown, Pat Ungaro,

has already proclaimed September 22, 1992, to be Vera Mae Malloy Day in Youngstown.

Mr. Speaker, Vera has worked tirelessly for A.B.W.A. to help promote women in business and education. For well over 20 years, she has been making all travel and hotel arrangements for the members during regional and national conventions every spring and fall. Whether it be by bus or plane, members from Mahoning, Trumbull, and Shenango Valleys can depend on Vera to do all the work, while we enjoy ourselves. She has been an active member since 1963. She has sponsored 46 members, and is an honored member of the Inner Circle, the elite corps of members.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to be able to stand today to recognize Vera Mae Malloy, truly one of my district's hardest working individuals. I wish her well in the future and may God bless her.

LEGISLATION TO IMPOSE A ONE- YEAR MORATORIUM ON THE SALE, TRANSFER OR EXPORT OF ANTI-PERSONNEL LANDMINES ABROAD

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a companion bill to S. 3098, Senator PATRICK LEAHY's legislation to impose a 1-year moratorium on the sale, transfer, or export of antipersonnel landmines abroad.

The weapon of choice in many of the guerrilla conflicts during the cold war were landmines—cheap weapons that could be easily employed by forces in the field. While many of the combatants of these conflicts have stopped fighting, the terror of these wars has still not ended for the civilian populations. Day in and day out, they still face the horror of the thousands of landmines that have been planted and left behind in the fields, trails and forests of their countries.

Worldwide from Cambodia to Somalia, Nicaragua to Afghanistan, hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians, many of them children, have been killed or maimed by these indiscriminate weapons. In Afghanistan alone an estimated 400,000 civilians were injured and another 200,000 killed by mines. Not only have these weapons caused immense and random carnage, they are also a large obstacle in the recovery of these countries from the wars that have torn their homelands. Mines in the fields prevent farmers from planting and harvesting their lands and obstruct the free flow of commerce over mined roads and paths. It will likely take decades to find and disarm most of these weapons.

In 1981, the United States signed the U.N. Convention on Mines, an agreement prohibiting the indiscriminate use of antipersonnel mines. While the convention was a good first step, its provisions have been largely ignored by the users of these weapons. Since the convention, the use of mines has actually skyrocketed among the nations of the third world. As the armies of other nations have modernized their inventories of mines, they have

transferred their older stocks to poorer countries. This has resulted in a glut of mines that are now being used with abandon in the countries of the undeveloped world.

If we are to avoid the lessons of Cambodia and Afghanistan, the United States must take the lead in restricting and eventually ending the use of these weapons. We can take the next step in ending this insanity by leading the way among the international community in calling for a moratorium on the trade of anti-personnel landmines.

The bill, in addition to the 1-year moratorium on sales, transfers and exports, would also make it United States policy to seek verifiable international agreements prohibiting the sale, transfer or export, further limits on the use, and an eventual ending of production, possession or deployment of anti-personnel landmines. It is a first step we can take to end the tragedies created by these weapons.

Any discussion of the bill would be incomplete without mentioning the pioneering role of the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation [VVA] in the drive to end the use of these weapons. For years, VVA has dealt directly with the human suffering that has accompanied the proliferation and spread of anti-personnel mines. Through its Indochina project, VVA has worked with the mine victims of the Cambodian Civil War in obtaining prosthetics and helping them overcome the obstacles that these traumatic injuries present in their struggle to maintain a decent life. I salute their hard work and that of my colleague, Senator PATRICK LEAHY. I look forward to our combined efforts to work toward a ban so that we may see the day when innocent men, women, and children are no longer bound to a wheelchair or fitted with an artificial limb because of these indiscriminate weapons.

I would also ask that the enclosed article "Thousands Maimed by Land Mines in Nomadic Somaliland" from the spring 1992 edition of Physicians for Human Rights Record be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The suffering in Somalia that has been so graphically brought to the world's attention over the last few months has not just been caused by the recent drought. Landmines planted during the nation's civil war are maiming people and preventing the harvest of the few crops and livestock that are left. It is a tragic, but largely unknown chapter in the history of this devastated country.

I urge my colleague to sponsor this urgent and important legislation.

[From Physicians for Human Rights Record, Spring 1992]

THOUSANDS MAIMED BY LAND MINES IN NOMADIC SOMALILAND

As southern Somalia and its capital Mogadishu are rocked by civil war, the relative quiet of northwestern Somalia is too often shattered by the sound of exploding land mines. No one knows with any precision the number of mines or their exact location but estimates range between 200,000 and 1,500,000 mines. These have already caused close to 1,000 casualties. Now, hundreds of thousands of refugees are poised to return from nearby camps in Ethiopia, the majority to areas that are most heavily infiltrated by mines.

In March 1992, PHR's Dr. Jonathan Fine travelled extensively in northwestern Somalia with Dr. Chris Giannou, a Canadian sur-

geon and PHR consultant with more than 20 years experience treating war and land mine casualties. In northwest Somalia, now renamed Somaliland by the new government which took power in May 1991, they travelled from Hargeisa, the capital, to the coastal city of Berbera and to Boroma, near the Ethiopian border, visiting hospitals and interviewing victims of land mine explosions, the majority of whom are children.

The land mines are one legacy of the fierce civil war in the north which raged from 1988 until January 1991 and ended with the defeat of Siad Barre, Somalia's dictator. The mines come from many countries including the United States and the Soviet Union, both major arms suppliers to the government of Siad Barre.

Barre's forces had laid mines in Hargeisa on secondary roads and throughout grazing lands and fields for the cultivation of food crops in a wide arc surrounding the city.

The Somali National Movement (SNM), the victorious insurgency, had also laid significant amounts of mines in the westernmost region of the country. Equally ruinous, untold numbers of sheep, goats and camels have been killed by mines. These grazing animals are the basis of the economy of the country. Their nomadic tenders, often small children, increasingly fall victim to mines.

The PHR team found a devastating scene. Ninety percent of the homes in Hargeisa, where 200,000 have now returned, have been destroyed by bombing and shelling. There is no electricity, except for that provided by a few portable generators. Potable water is in short supply and the government is so enfeebled that it has been unable to control the rival militias, theoretically under its command.

Thousands of soldiers have no wages nor prospect of employment. Many roam the cities and countryside taking what they want at gunpoint. With the exception of the 80 bed hospital in Berbera run by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Somaliland Red Crescent Society, hospital personnel, including physicians and nurses, receive no pay and generally leave work at mid-day. At night and on weekends, they return only for emergencies. Tuberculosis is uncontrolled, malaria is endemic and few drugs are available for the largely indigent population.

While precise figures are not available, Fine estimates that there may be close to 2,000 amputees in Somaliland with land mines causing an increased proportion of the injuries.

The majority of land mine victims and other amputees suffer infected wounds. Many will have to be reamputated, as often not enough bone has been removed to allow the subsequent placement of a prosthesis.

There is no physical therapy or organized program of rehabilitation available in the country other than at the well-equipped ICRC hospital. Handicap International, a French group, has opened a workshop in Hargeisa to begin to make crutches and artificial limbs. They can supply only a small fraction of those in need.

Under the direction of the United Nations, a painstaking mine removal program is underway. Some 200 Somalis have been trained in demining techniques. Through a precarious technique using hand-held metal probes, 21,000 mines have been removed to date. While the demining force is being increased to 400, much of the future work must be done by mechanical means at considerably increased cost. One proposal to bring heavy demining vehicles into Somalia has a price

tag of \$3,500,000. U.N. agencies, the European Community and the U.S. government are now considering this and other options but may not be willing to raise the necessary funds—both to support the refugees who are still displaced and to pay the cost for the removal of mines.

Dr. Fine said recently that besides the necessary funding for demining, other urgent needs include selection of an expert coordinator for the overall problem of land mines, international funding for the acute care and rehabilitation of mine victims as well as a mine awareness program to teach the children especially what mines look like and how to avoid them. All of this should, he adds, be in place before hundreds of thousands of additional refugees return from Ethiopia. In addition, Somaliland's basic infrastructure must be rebuilt and its militias largely demobilized to return some degree of normalcy to the region. But international will may be lacking to provide the necessary assistance. Fine has already reported his findings and recommendations to the U.S. Congress and State Department and PHR plans more intervention on the publicity of its report.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. RAY R. IRANI

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, this weekend Dr. Ray Irani will receive the Joseph Jacobs Distinguished Achievement Award from the American Task Force for Lebanon. Dr. Irani is the chairman and CEO of Occidental Petroleum Corp. and has made valuable contributions to the United States as a research scientist, a manager and a businessman.

Dr. Irani has lived the American dream. Born in Beirut, Lebanon, he came to the United States to study at the University of Southern California and earned a Ph.D. in physical chemistry. As the author of "Particle Size" and more than 50 papers, he made valuable contributions to the world of science. He also holds 50 United States and more than 100 foreign patents. His achievements have also been commended in awards from the American Institute of Chemists, Polytechnic University and the Chemical Marketing Research Association.

Dr. Irani has also been recognized as a leader in the business community. This year he received the CEO of the Year Bronze Award from Financial World magazine. His leadership in the business community is reflected by his role as a member of the board of directors for the National Associations of Manufacturers, the American Petroleum Institute, and the National Committee on United States-China Relations.

Community service continues to be an important part of his life. This year he received the Americanism Award from the Boy Scouts of America. He is also on the board of directors for the Jonsson Cancer Center Foundation-UCLA and a trustee of the University of Southern California, St. John's Hospital and Health Center Foundation, the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles, and the American University of Beirut.

I join the American Task Force for Lebanon in saluting Dr. Irani and recognizing his contribution to America.

**PRESCRIPTION DRUG USER FEE
ACT OF 1992**

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, ever since I came to Congress, I have listened to the debate about whether the benefits to public health from our drug approval process justify the time that it takes to decide whether drugs are safe and effective. This issue has been studied by academics; it has been studied by commissions; it has been studied by the FDA; and it has been studied by congressional committees. Even the Council on Competitiveness has a proposal.

The FDA has made some progress in getting drugs to sick people sooner. It has adopted the Treatment IND, the Parallel Track, and the Compassionate IND to get drugs to patients before they have been approved. It has also made some progress in lowering the time it takes to review new drug applications. Yet last year the FDA took an average of 20 months to review new prescription drug applications.

In the meantime, it has become increasingly obvious that the only way to make real progress in cutting FDA approval times for prescription drugs is to get the FDA additional resources. It is also obvious that the chance of getting those funds through from the usual appropriations process is remote.

Out of this quandary came the idea of user fees for prescription drugs. For about 4 years, Mr. DINGELL and I have worked to formulate a proposal that could generate additional funds for the drug approval process, but which would insure that the funds go only to increase FDA resources, and not to pay off the Federal deficit. The bill being introduced today satisfies this requirement.

The bill would raise \$327 million over a 5-year period. With these funds, the FDA would hire 600 new employees who would devote their time to the review of prescription drug applications. The agency projects that 5 years from now these additional resources will allow it to review new drug applications in just 12 months; applications for breakthrough drugs will be able to be done in just 6 months. These are not binding requirements, but they are goals that the agency has adopted.

The bill will sunset after 5 years. At that time, Congress will be able to review its success and to decide whether to extend the authorization for the fees.

This is a major piece of legislation that will produce significant benefits to the public. If it is enacted, it will get lifesaving drugs to people faster.

The bill reflects extensive discussions with the drug industry and the FDA. Members of the committee from both the majority and minority have worked hard to produce a product that works and has bipartisan support. This bill is also supported by the Pharmaceutical Man-

ufacturers Association, the Industrial Biotechnology Association, and the administration. In fact, I know of no opposition to the bill from any organization, and I am hopeful that it can be enacted this year.

TRIBUTE TO GAIL R. SIEGEL

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Gail R. Siegel, of Harrisburg, PA, who is the recipient of the Hanna G. Salomon Award from the National Council of Jewish Women.

Gail Siegel has a long and successful history of working for the betterment of the community. She was a cofounder and is currently the executive director of the Children's Play Room, which is a nonprofit agency dedicated to serving parents and their preschool children. The outstanding programs that are a part of the Children's Play Room are aimed at preventing child abuse and encouraging self-esteem in both parents and children.

Gail has long been active in the National Council of Jewish Women, joining the Harrisburg chapter back in 1959. She has exhibited outstanding leadership at NCJW, serving in many positions over the years. Gail's commitment to community service has been displayed by her work with the "Readers to the Blind" Program, the Aurora Club and the United Jewish Community Appeal Campaign. There is little doubt that many people throughout central Pennsylvania have benefitted from Gail's tireless devotion to many worthy causes.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in honoring Gail Siegel for her years of commitment and selflessness that have been inspiring to us all.

WILL THERE BE ENOUGH GOOD JOBS?

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, September 2, 1992 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

WILL THERE BE ENOUGH GOOD JOBS?

The number one economic issue in America is jobs. Americans worry not just about keeping a job, but about keeping a good job—one that will support something close to their current standard of living. Many Americans fear that the U.S. economy will no longer create enough good jobs to go around.

TRENDS IN JOBS

On the positive side, huge numbers of workers entered the labor force during the 1970s and 1980s, and the American economy found jobs for almost all of them. America's success in creating jobs is especially impressive in contrast to places like Europe, where virtually no new jobs were created between

1973 and 1985. Although the current U.S. unemployment rate of 7.7% is too high, that figure should drop once the economy picks up.

On the negative side, many of the new jobs created have been of relatively poor quality. Of the 13.6 million jobs added between 1979 and 1989, 5 million paid less than \$250 a week—roughly the poverty level for a family of four. That, combined with the disappearance of many middle-income jobs, meant that the average weekly wage for American workers actually fell in the 1980s.

The group of Americans hurt most by these trends were young, less-educated men. The percent of males age 18-24 working full-time but making below poverty wages increased from 18% to 40% during the 1980s. Workers with a college degree fared better, as employers increasingly hired highly-skilled workers. The result was a "hollowing out" of the income scale, leaving larger fractions of workers at the top and bottom and a smaller percentage in the middle.

CAUSES.

A major cause of this hollowing out is the decline in manufacturing jobs, which have traditionally been a source of high-wage employment for less-educated workers. Only 18.2 million Americans work in manufacturing today, compared to 20.3 million in 1980. Even more important, semi-skilled jobs in manufacturing have declined at a much faster rate than overall manufacturing employment.

The loss of manufacturing jobs is due, in part, to foreign competition. Some of the fault lies with unfair trade practices by our competitors, such as dumping their products at low cost in our markets or erecting trade barriers to restrict imports. But that is not the entire story, as foreign firms are often better at quickly turning technology into commercial products that are both high quality and affordable. Autos and machine tools are just two of the traditionally high-wage manufacturing industries that have been battered by strong foreign rivals. Even U.S. firms that held their own in the competition often did so by moving jobs offshore.

No less important a factor in the loss of manufacturing jobs is technological change: the substitution of machinery for workers, partly in response to competition from low-wage countries. In addition, many firms have used technology to "downskill" the remaining jobs—for example, replacing skilled machinists with unskilled machine operators and a white collar computer programmer rather than training the machinists to do the programming.

As consumers, Americans benefit from foreign competition and trade as well as from technological advance, and American workers with high skills can benefit from the increased demand for their expertise. But there is an unmistakable tradeoff. Lower-skilled American workers, whose jobs can be performed by factory workers in Mexico or China at a fraction of the cost, tend to lose. As they are laid off or their wages cut, they create a glut on the market, which in turn pulls down the wages of low-skilled American workers across a wide range of industries.

The same drive for higher productivity and competitiveness that reshaped American manufacturing in the 1980s is now confronting the service sector—a second cause of the decline of middle-class jobs. Services account for 78% of all jobs in the United States, and service industries ranging from banking and insurance to carpet cleaning have created all net new jobs in the last dec-

ade. But the growth in service jobs has slowed sharply in the last few years, and that trend is expected to continue throughout the decade.

As in manufacturing, the downsizing in services is hitting low-skilled workers the hardest. Many service firms are computerizing their backroom operations—the equivalent of automating a factory assembly line—thereby eliminating thousands of jobs. Less essential mid-level managers are also being shed in large numbers. These laid-off middle managers are now competing for jobs with recent college graduates. As a result, college grads are ending up with entry-level jobs that high school graduates with some technical training once took.

To be sure, these trends have been aggravated by the recession. During the recessionary years of the early 1990s, the U.S. lost over a million manufacturing jobs—more than were lost during all of the 1980s. And it is also the case that the U.S. made a serious policy mistake in the early 1980s when we began running huge budget deficits. That meant we had to borrow large sums from overseas—driving up the value of the dollar and making our goods more expensive overseas. But more fundamental factors are also at work, and it has become increasingly clear that in a global economy the American job machine can no longer provide well-paying jobs for less-skilled, less-educated workers.

JAPAN AND GERMANY

Our two major competitors are subject to the same global economic pressures, but their workers have not experienced a comparable loss of well-paying jobs. Several factors explain this. In both countries, the bottom two-thirds of the work force has increased its productivity faster than has occurred in the U.S., and that has justified rising wages. In Germany, strong unions have been able to negotiate relatively high minimum wages, resulting in greater wage gains for the unskilled. These high minimum wages have, in turn, motivated German firms to invest in their workers and raise their level of productivity. In addition, both Japan and Germany have been less open than the U.S. to manufactured imports from low-wage countries, and this has shielded their workers from strong downward wage pressure.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Next week's newsletter will look at what government and industry must do to make the transition to a high-skill, high-wage economy.

THE PRESCRIPTION DRUG USER FEE ACT OF 1992

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to introduce on behalf of myself, Congressman WAXMAN, chairman of the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, and other members of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Prescription Drug User Fee Act of 1992.

Mr. Speaker, we all know that the American pharmaceutical industry is the world's finest. It successfully competes in a tough international marketplace and is deeply committed to the

discovery and development of new medicines that meet genuine patient needs. Currently, there are thousands of rare diseases that have no known cure. U.S. drug and biotechnology companies spend billions of dollars annually in their quest for cures for these dreaded afflictions. These corporations are actively pursuing research for safe and effective treatments for diseases such as AIDS, cancer, arthritis, cystic fibrosis, Alzheimer's disease, and other debilitating conditions that cause untold human suffering and place enormous economic burdens on our families and on our country's health care system.

The success of these corporations depends upon the cooperation of the Food and Drug Administration [FDA], which must test and approve any drug or biotechnology breakthrough. Unfortunately, despite the best efforts of the FDA's new Commissioner, Dr. David Kessler, the agency does not have the resources to meet the anticipated flood of marketing applications for new drug and biotechnology products.

The increasing backlog of new drug approvals not only denies Americans possible access to life-saving products, but also seriously undermines the competitiveness of an important U.S. industry.

The legislation being considered today proposes to solve this serious problem through dedicated user fees paid by the pharmaceutical companies that sponsor the drugs evaluated by the FDA. User fees are not new as a source of funding. Indeed, they have been around since the first American toll road was built and have been the mainstay for funding the Federal highway system.

To be sure, the FDA must never deviate from its prime mission to safeguard the public's health and safety. Drug products should not come on-line without thorough and complete evaluation. But the industry does have a legitimate concern that as long as their applications are stuck on a shelf at the FDA awaiting approval, important, life-saving products will never enter the health care marketplace.

No industry wants to pay more than it has to in order to get its products to market. And, many industries have been reluctant to support a user fee for fear that these funds will be used to supplant appropriated dollars. The legislation guarantees that does not happen. All such "user fee" moneys will be dedicated to the sole purpose of new product approval, in effect, creating an "add on" to the normal Congressional appropriations.

The payment of a user fee should not and will not assure a drug's approval by the FDA. The FDA must fulfill its obligation to ensure the health, safety and integrity of each and every new drug coming on the market. But a 5-year, \$300 million user fee fund will go a long way to ensure the drug industry that decades of research will be reviewed in a reasonable and timely manner.

Who wins by the passage of this bill? The American consumer and thousands of patients in dire need of treatment. The U.S. public, already impatient with the delay in getting life-saving drugs to the market, deserves some assurance that their access to life-saving drugs will not be impeded by understaffing at the FDA.

Mr. Speaker, the introduction of this bill is an unusual and historic occasion. Not often—if ever—in the history of the Federal Government's regulation of private industry has there been an instance where the regulated industry has sought the opportunity to pay fees to regulators. However, that is the case today.

Recognizing the need for improvements in the new drug approval process, the research-based pharmaceutical industry has taken the position that it would be willing to pay user fees to the Food and Drug Administration if those fees add to the existing FDA baseline appropriations, if they are fully dedicated to the approval of new drugs and biologics, if they are reasonable and if they are based on a long-term commitment by the Government to improving the drug and biologics process.

As a result of that willingness, Chairman WAXMAN and I, with the cooperation of Senators KENNEDY and HATCH, have encouraged the pharmaceutical industry and the Food and Drug Administration to work together to develop a workable user fee program. Our respective staffs have spent much time and effort, working with the Agency and the industry, to perfect the legislation we are introducing today.

Under this historic bill, the industry is willing to pay for much needed acceleration of the new drug and biologics approval process and the FDA is willing to commit to a number of specific and defined goals to accomplish that improvement. I congratulate both the industry and FDA for this achievement.

I want to emphasize my strong commitment to assuring that the revenues collected from the user fee program set up by this bill are to be additive to appropriated funds. They are to go to speeding up the drug approval process and are not to be diverted for other purposes or to deficit reduction.

Commissioner Kessler, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, has established the goals FDA will seek to meet with the additional resources to be provided as a result of this bill. Those goals are reasonable and appropriate and the Energy and Commerce Committee expects that their implementation will be fully supported by the Department of Health and Human Services and by the Office of Management and Budget.

The Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations will carefully monitor the progress that is being made in speeding up the drug approval process and I am confident the committee will be prepared to take whatever action is appropriate to assure that the noble worthy purposes of this legislation are not frustrated.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that a section-by-section analysis of this bill, a September 14 letter from the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, a September 14 letter from the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, and a September 15 letter from the Industrial Biotechnology Association be printed in the RECORD at this point.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE PRESCRIPTION DRUG USER FEE ACT OF 1992 INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The Prescription Drug User Fee Act of 1992 would impose fees on prescription drug manufacturers which would be used to increase the resources at the Food and Drug Administration for the review of prescription drug applications.

Under the bill, prescription drug manufacturers would pay three types of fees: a one-time application fee (for each application for approval of a prescription drug product); an annual product fee (imposed on prescription drug products after they have been approved); and an annual establishment fee (imposed on plants used to manufacture prescription drugs).

The user fees would raise between \$36 million and \$84 million per year. This money would be used to increase the resources that the FDA devotes to reviewing prescription drug applications. At the August 10, 1992 hearing before the Subcommittee, the FDA indicated that this user fee legislation could cut drug approval times almost in half. The additional revenue will enable the FDA to hire 600 new employees and to establish as a goal the approval of breakthrough drugs in 6 months and all drugs within 12 months from the time a complete new drug application is submitted.

SECTION 1 (SHORT TITLE)

Section 1 provides that the short title is the "Prescription Drug User Fee Act of 1992."

SECTION 2 (FINDINGS)

Section 2 contains findings indicating that the user fees will improve the public health by speeding up the approval of prescription drugs.

SECTION 3 (FEES RELATING TO PRESCRIPTION DRUGS)

Section 3 adds sections 735 and 736 to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

Section 735 contains the definitions applicable to the Act.

Section 736 provides the authority to collect user fees for prescription drugs and specifies how the fees may be spent.

Under section 736(a)(1)(A) and section 736(b), after September 1, 1992, the Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") will assess a fee of between \$100,000 and \$233,000 for each prescription drug application that contains clinical data (data from studies of the effect of the drug on humans). The fee will be between \$50,000 and \$116,500 for all other prescription drug applications and for supplements to such applications that contain clinical data. Supplements are requests for a change in a prescription drug application submitted after the application has been approved by the FDA.

Sections 736(a)(2) and 736(b) set an annual fee of \$60,000 and \$138,000 for each facility that manufactures prescription drug products, and section 736(a)(3) sets an annual fee of between \$6,000 and \$14,000 for each prescription drug product.

Section 736(c) provides that the FDA may increase the user fees to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index or in the pay to federal employees.

Section 736(d) provides for a reduction of or exemption from fees where such a reduction or exemption is necessary to protect public health, to prevent the fee from being a significant barrier to innovation, or because the fees paid by a manufacturer are greater than the costs of the drug approval process attributable to that manufacturer.

Section 736(e) provides that the failure to pay any of the fees shall render incomplete the applications for approval submitted by the manufacturer who failed to pay the fees.

Section 736(f) provides that the FDA may not assess fees after fiscal year 1993 unless appropriations for salaries and expenses of the FDA for the fiscal year (excluding user fees) are, or are reasonably expected to be, equal to or greater than the appropriations

for 1992 (adjusted for inflation and to take into account changes in the overall federal budget).

Section 736(g) provides that the fees shall be available only to defray increases in the costs of the process for the approval of prescription drug applications over the costs of the process for the previous year (adjusted for inflation and to take into account changes in the overall federal budget). Section 736(g) also provides an authorization for the user fees for fiscal years 1993-1997.

Section 736(h) provides a mechanism for collecting unpaid fees.

SECTION 4 (ANNUAL REPORT)

Section 4 requires the FDA to provide Congress with an annual report relating how the agency used the fees and on the agency's progress in achieving the goals for expediting the process for the approval of prescription drugs.

SECTION 5 (SUNSET)

Section 5 provides that the section 3 shall sunset after October 1, 1997, and that section 4 shall sunset after submission of the annual report for fiscal year 1997.

SECTION 6 (DIVISION OF CHAPTER 7)

Section 6 contains conforming amendments that reorganize Chapter 7 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

SECTION 7 (CONFORMING AMENDMENTS)

Section 7 contains conforming amendments.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION,
Rockville, MD, September 14, 1992.

Hon. JOHN DINGELL,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce,
Washington, DC.

Hon. NORMAN LENT,
Ranking Minority Member, Committee on Energy and Commerce, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN AND RANKING MEMBER: As you are aware, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has been working with representatives of the pharmaceutical and biological prescription drug industries, and staff of your Committee, to design a "user fee" proposal. Under this proposal, the additional revenues generated from fees paid by these industries would be dedicated for use in expediting the prescription drug review and approval process, in accordance with performance goals that have been developed by FDA in consultation with the industries. The Dingell/Waxman draft bill dated September 12, 1992, the "Prescription Drug User Fee Act of 1992," reflects the fee mechanisms developed in these discussions. The performance goals are specified below. I believe they represent a realistic projection of what FDA can accomplish, with industry cooperation, and the additional resources that would be provided by the bill.

The goals of the FDA Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER) and the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER) are summarized as follows:

FIVE-YEAR GOALS (TO BE IMPLEMENTED BY SEPTEMBER 30, 1997)

1. Review and act on complete Product License Applications (PLAs), Establishment License Applications (ELAs), and New Drug Applications (NDAs) for priority applications within 6 months after submission date. (Major amendments received within 3 months of the action due date will extend the review timeframes by 3 months.)

2. Review and act on complete PLAs, ELAs, and NDAs for standard applications within 12 months after submission date. (Major amendments received within 3

months of the action due date will extend the review timeframes by 3 months.)

3. Review and act on priority amendments to PLAs or ELAs, and supplements to NDAs, within 6 months after submission date.

4. Review and act on amendments to PLAs or ELAs, and supplements to NDAs that do not require review of clinical data (e.g., manufacturing supplements/amendments), within 6 months after submission date.

5. Review and act on standard amendments to PLAs or ELAs, and supplements to NDAs that require review of clinical data (efficacy supplements/amendments), within 12 months after submission date.

6. Review and act on complete applications resubmitted following receipt of a non-approval letter within 6 months after the resubmission date.

The term "act on" is understood to mean the issuance of an action letter after the filing of an application. The action letter, if it is not an approval, or approvable letter, will set forth in detail the specific deficiencies and, where appropriate, the actions necessary to place the application in condition for approval.

INTERIM BACKLOG GOALS

1. Eliminate overdue backlog of NDAs within 24 months of initiation of user fee payments; that is, review and act on all NDAs on CDER's October 1, 1992, overdue list, within 24 months.

2. Eliminate overdue backlog of PLAs, ELAs, and amendments to PLAs within 24 months of initiation of user fee payments; that is, review and act on the backlog of all PLAs, ELAs, and PLA amendments in CBER on October 1, 1992, within 24 months.

3. Eliminate overdue backlogs of efficacy and manufacturing supplements to NDAs within 18 months of initiation of user fee payments; that is, review and act on all efficacy and manufacturing supplements to NDAs on CDER's October 1, 1992, overdue list, within 18 months.

INTERIM APPLICATION GOALS

FY 1994 55 percent of NDA and PLA/ELA submissions received during FY 1994 are reviewed within 12 months.

55 percent of efficacy supplements/amendments received during FY 1994 are reviewed within 12 months.

55 percent of manufacturing supplements/amendments received during FY 1994 are reviewed within 6 months.

55 percent of resubmitted applications received during FY 1994 are reviewed within 6 months.

FY 1995—Each of the 55 percent goals of FY 1994 is increased to 70 percent.

FY 1996—Each of the 55 percent goals of FY 1994 is increased to 80 percent.

FY 1997—90 percent of each of the 5-year goals is achieved.

FDA to provide annual performance reporting on achievement of goals starting November 30, 1994.

ADDITIONAL INTERIM GOALS

1. Fifty percent of FDA incremental review staff recruited and on-board by first quarter of FY 1995. Total staff increment on-board by end of FY 1997.

2. Establish an industry/FDA working group upon initiation of the user fee program to develop and oversee joint programs to improve review times.

3. Implement project management methodology for all NDA reviews within 12 months of initiation of user fee payments, and for all PLA/ELA reviews within 18 months.

4. Implement performance tracking and monthly monitoring of CBER performance

within 6 months of initial user fee payments. (CDER already has such a program.)

5. Adopt uniform CANDA standards during FY 1995.

6. Initiate a pilot CAPLAR program during FY 1993.

OMB has advised that there are no objections to the presentation of these views from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

We appreciate the support of you and your staffs, the assistance of other Members of the Committee, the Appropriations Committee, and the Ways and Means Committee in reporting a user fee proposal this session.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID A. KESSLER, M.D.,
Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

PHARMACEUTICAL
MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION,
Washington, DC, September 14, 1992.

Hon. JOHN D. DINGELL,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association and its member companies have been working closely with staffs of your Committee and Chairman Waxman's Subcommittee, as well as the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), on proposed legislation to enable the FDA to achieve mutually-agreed-upon goals for expediting the prescription drug review process, by providing additional resources to the FDA through user fees to be established by law.

The result to date of these efforts is represented by draft legislation intended to be introduced by you and Chairman Waxman. Having reviewed the current draft of this bill (date today with a time of 12:35 p.m.), I am pleased to inform you that PMA would support such legislation, and the specific FDA performance goals referenced in the draft bill and detailed in a letter dated today from FDA Commissioner Kessler to you and to Senator Kennedy as Chairman of the Labor and Human Resources Committee of the Senate.

We understand, of course, that as the legislation is considered in the House and Senate, there will be Committee reports drafted and possibly revisions to the legislation. Naturally, we reserve the right to review any such revisions, and the reports to accompany the bill, to be certain that the basic reports that we are endorsing can be carried out under the legislation as finally enacted, and that there are no amendments that would be inimical to the interests of the research-based industry or to the ability of the FDA to achieve its goals.

We look forward to continuing to work with you and your Committee as the legislation goes forward, and, most importantly, we wish to commit ourselves to close cooperation with you in the full review of the reports called for by Section 4 of the draft legislation with regard to progress in achieving the goals identified in Section 2(3) of the bill and of the collection and application of fees under the bill.

We appreciate very much your leadership in this effort and your understanding of the critical importance of the need to provide user fees to the FDA in a manner to assure that they be additive to the existing FDA baseline appropriations, that they be fully dedicated to the approval of new drugs and biologics, that they be reasonable, and that they be based on a long-term commitment by the Government to specific improvements in the new drug and biologics process.

Please call us if we can be of assistance at any time.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT F. ALLNUTT.

INDUSTRIAL BIOTECHNOLOGY
ASSOCIATION,

Washington, DC, September 15, 1992.

Subject: FDA User Fee legislation.

Hon. JOHN D. DINGELL,
Chairman, House Energy and Commerce Committee,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DINGELL: The Industrial Biotechnology Association (IBA) is pleased to support your bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to authorize prescription drug application, establishment, and product fees, as reported this morning by the Health and Environment Subcommittee.

We believe that current levels of FDA funding are woefully inadequate in light of the explosion in breakthrough biotechnology products. Approximately 18-20 biotechnology products are in late stage clinical trials. The clinical data for these products will be submitted to FDA's Center for Biologic Evaluation and Research (CBER) over the next year. As a result, during FY93, CBER is expected to have three times as many biotechnology products under active review as at any other time since the introduction of the first biotechnology product a decade ago.

The majority of these products will be for the treatment of seriously debilitating and life threatening diseases where there are no adequate existing therapies. Unfortunately, FDA's ability to provide timely approval of safe and effective new biopharmaceuticals is compromised by federal budget limitations.

In addition to depriving seriously ill patients early access to important new therapies, inadequate FDA funding impedes the ability of the biotechnology industry to be an important new source of economic vitality for our country. The U.S. is currently the world leader in the research, development, and manufacture of biotechnology products, and has created 70,000 new U.S. jobs in the past decade. Our industry is one of the "emerging technologies" identified by the President in his State of the Union speech.

We are especially pleased that your bill includes a provision that reduces by 50% the new product application fee for small companies that do not yet have FDA approval for their first products. As you know, biotechnology is an industry of small companies, with 97% of U.S. biotechnology companies having fewer than 300 employees and none of these companies having FDA-approved biopharmaceuticals.

While many of these companies will come to exceed the bill's 500-employee threshold before filing their first applications (and thus become ineligible for the reduced fee), some young companies hope that they will file their first new product applications while still small. The reduced fee schedule significantly reduces the burden on small companies with no product revenues.

"HATCHET JOB" ON THE CITADEL

HON. ARTHUR RAVENEL, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. RAVENEL. Mr. Speaker, an article in the September 14, 1992, edition of Sports Il-

lustrated presented a biased and unbalanced picture of The Citadel. While focusing on the military college's fourth-class system—freshman year—and race relations within the corps of cadets, the article accentuated the negative and ignored the positive.

Incidents which occurred a year ago were the emphasis of the article. These were the same incidents which led to an extensive study of the fourth-class system and underscored the importance of the college's race relations committee. Progressive changes that resulted from both of these efforts were not addressed in the article.

Likewise, the following academic accomplishments of The Citadel were not mentioned:

Exemplary retention rates.—Over the past 3 years, 74.6 percent of white students and 78.6 percent of black students have been retained from their freshman to sophomore year. From August to May of an academic year, The Citadel loses less than 17 percent of a freshman class. These figures rank among the best in the Nation.

Above-average graduation rates.—For cadets entering in the fall of 1983 and 1984, 71 percent were graduated by August 1990. This compares to a national average of 52 percent. During the same period of time, The Citadel graduated 66 percent of the black members of the corps of cadets compared to a national average of 28 percent.

Above-average graduation rates for student-athletes.—Of the student-athletes who entered in 1983 and 1984, 82 percent had graduated by August 1990. This compares to a national average of 64 percent. Black athletes graduated at a rate of 62 percent compared to the national average of 44 percent.

Data reported last year by the Chronicle of Higher Education reflected that 86 percent of the football recruits who entered in 1983 had graduated by August 1989. This was second only to Duke University in the category of colleges and universities which grant football scholarships.

While maintaining high academic standards, the athletic program has also experienced success. The baseball program enjoyed an appearance in the 1990 college World Series and a national ranking of sixth. Success of the football program is evident in victories over Division I-A football opponents—Navy, Army, South Carolina, and Arkansas—national rankings in the Division I-AA football poll, and participation in the Division I-AA football playoffs 2 of the last 4 years.

As with academic accomplishments, the athletic achievements of The Citadel were not provided to the readers of Sports Illustrated.

Additionally Mr. Speaker, I would like to introduce into the RECORD the following lead editorial of Charleston's Post and Courier dated September 12, 1992, and entitled "Hatchet Job" on The Citadel." It pretty well describes the reaction of my community to the article in Sports Illustrated.

"HATCHET JOB" ON THE CITADEL

The Citadel is no stranger to adverse publicity. And, like it or not, the institution has brought some of the negative press on itself. But an article in the latest edition of Sports Illustrated has justifiably outraged officials at the military college. In the trade, it's what's known as a "hatchet job."

Basically, the article, by Rick Reilly, rehashes the traumatic fall of 1991 when four

freshmen athletes left amid allegations of hazing. But it also reports rumor and one-sided accounts as though they are absolute fact. Further, it ignores changes that have been made at the school since last fall, not to mention a key finding of a race relations committee.

Citadel officials obviously were hoping for a good press when they were contacted by Sports Illustrated about doing an article on the athletic program. Good, or bad, at least it should have been fair. Instead, it is a vicious attack.

Lt. Col. Ben. W. Legare, public relations director, tells us that not even the corrections he gave one of the magazine's fact-checkers, who contacted him several times before publication, were made. For example, the article concludes by saying The Citadel has finished its investigation of a recent racial incident and asked the S.C. Law Enforcement Division to take over. Col. Legare says SLED has been asked to assist, but the probe of who hung a string noose above a black cadet's bunk won't be over "until we find out who did it."

The article, complete with lurid illustrations, begins with a chilling, dramatic account of a cadet being forced to hang by his fingers from a closet shelf and warned not to drop, only to later discover that an officer's saber had been placed between his legs. The cadet identified in the article left the school last fall after 21 days on campus, but was not one of the four freshmen athletes who departed.

School officials, including The Citadel's president, Lt. Gen. Claudius E. Watts III, say they didn't know of the alleged incident until they read Sports Illustrated. That raises an obvious question. Why would any journalist write an article that, in effect, alleges the school is a house of horrors without asking the man in charge about some of the specifics? Gen. Watts recalls talking with the writer about the fourth class system generally, but says there was no mention of the cadet and the saber. Citadel officials say the cadet's file contains no complaint of hazing.

Gen. Watts also says he read in the magazine for the first time allegations that one of the freshmen athletes who left the school was the victim of a so-called "blanket party." The general says he personally talked to the cadet in question on several occasions and he never mentioned even the possibility that he had been nearly drowned, as the article suggests.

Actually, the magazine doesn't say the cadet says it happened. It says the cadet has had a memory block. The article claims "sources say" it happened. And then it gives this account as though the sources were eyewitnesses:

"They dunked Davis's head in the water five, 10, 15, 20 times. They stopped when he passed out."

That's the kind of writing that says something actually happened, not that it allegedly happened. Who could provide that kind of detail? Only someone who was there, or got a report from someone who was there. Is the writer protecting someone who participated in the crime, or someone who won't finger those who did? Or, is he simply repeating the figment of someone's imagination as though it were fact?

It's not only the content of the article that puts it in the "hatchet job" category. It's what has been left out. There is no mention that after last year's incidents a citizens committee, headed by community leader Hugh C. Lane, was appointed to examine the fourth class system. Most of the committee's

recommendations have since been implemented. For example, freshmen are no longer deprived of food in the dining hall as described in the article and "hell night" for first-year cadets is a thing of the past.

Neither is there any mention that the Citadel Race Relations Advisory Committee investigated and found groundless a television report that a campus club known as the Churchill Society had a white supremacist taint. The 17-member committee of faculty, staff and cadets has nine black members. The chairman of the committee is Col. Calvin G. Lyons, who isn't a Citadel graduate and describes himself as "a Yankee from Ohio." He is angry that the positive changes on the campus in the past year were ignored in the article.

In fact, the author made virtually no concession to the possibility that there might be another side to this story. Why, for example, was the cadet who supposedly had "liquor on his breath" and "hell in his eyes" not interviewed? Or, if he refused to talk, why weren't the readers so informed? That cadet has been vocal in other publications.

The fact is that any quotes from the defenders of the institution are few and far between. Our sports department has reported that football coach Charlie Taaffe said his long interview with the writer was reduced to a shrug.

There's more wrong with the article than its lack of fairness. The writing, quite simply, is mean-spirited. For example, the weekly cadet performance on the parade ground is described as the best and cheapest show in town, but nothing more than that—a "show."

The writer then went on to critique the uniforms as being "the sort you might get at a good Army surplus store, vague grays and indefinite stripes and tags. The Citadel uniform is the equivalent of a World War II bomber jacket ordered through a catalog."

That's what's called a cheap shot. So is much of the article.

JACK KEMP'S INSPIRATIONAL SPEECH

HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, at the Republican National Convention in Houston, HUD Secretary Jack Kemp delivered a speech that reminded Americans how our Nation achieved greatness in the past and affirmed that we can attain even more greatness in the future. His words celebrated the success of the democratic ideals that are the foundation of the Republican Party. I invite my colleagues to re-view Jack Kemp's inspirational speech.

REMARKS BY SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT JACK KEMP

Thank you very much. (Applause.) Thank you. Thank you, Roger Staubach. (Applause.) Thank you Roger Staubach. It's an honor to be introduced by a fellow quarterback and an NFL Hall of Famer, and hopefully soon we can call you Governor Staubach or Senator Staubach from the great state of Texas. (Applause.)

Fellow Republicans, fellow Americans, tonight America stands at the doorway of breathtaking opportunity, on the eve of a new century and a new millennium. As Ron-

ald Reagan reminded us last night, history is on the side of freedom. It's on the side of those liberal democratic ideals which gave birth to our nation and inspired the most revolutionary words the world has ever heard. Listen: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, endowed by our Creator with inalienable rights, among which are life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness." (Cheers.)

Tonight, these ideas of liberal democracy and individual freedom and entrepreneurial capital are on the march and winning throughout the whole world. Just think: One year ago, reactionary forces in Moscow tried to roll back this democratic revolution, and they failed. Since then, Boris Yeltsin has become Russia's first democratically elected president in over a thousand years. (Cheers/applause.) The statues of Marx and Lenin were toppled by the people in Red Square. The hammer and sickle came down from atop the Kremlin, providentially on Christmas Day of last year. (Applause.)

Today, Mikhail Gorbachev is a syndicated columnist for the New York Times. And believe it or not, we find the mayors of St. Petersburg and Moscow to the right of the mayors of New York City and Boston. (Cheers/applause.) Several months ago, I have lunch with the former mayor of Moscow. I asked him how he got elected.

He said, "Mr. Kemp, I told all the people in state-owned housing that they should have the right to own their own home. I told them they should have the right to sell them for a profit and leave their property to their children." Then the mayor of Moscow said, "I pledged to make downtown Moscow a free enterprise zone." I said, "Mr. Mayor, where did you get these radical ideas? He said, "Mr. Kemp, I got them from the 1980 Republican platform of Ronald Reagan and George Bush." (Cheers/applause.)

Ladies and gentlemen, communism didn't fall. It was pushed. It was our ideas that did the pushing, and our Republican presidents, Ronald Reagan and George Bush, that helped change the world. Now we must change America. (Cheers/applause.) Our goals for this nation must be nothing less than to double the size of our economy and bring prosperity and jobs, ownership and equality of opportunity to all Americans, especially those living in our nation's pockets of poverty. Think of what that growth would mean—more jobs, a higher living standard for the people, extraordinary opportunities for all Americans, and the resources to meet our most ambitious goals, public and private. But make no mistake: If we're to change America, we must change the United States Congress. (Cheers/applause.)

We must give President Bush—ladies and gentlemen—(chants of "Clean House.") You bet. Clean it up. We need a Republican Congress. We need to give President Bush and Vice President Quayle a Republican Congress to help get America moving again and finally wage a winning war against poverty and despair. (Cheers/applause.)

My friends, the purpose of a great party is not to defeat its opponents. The purpose of a great party is to provide superior leadership and (greater?) cause. It's not to denounce the past. It's to inspire our nation to a better future. This great cause is the same today as it was when our party was founded. Listen to the words of our founder, Abraham Lincoln. He said, "The progress by which the poor, honest, industrious and resolute man raises himself is that he may work on his own account and hire someone else. This," he said, "is the great principle for which this government was really formed."

You see, Lincoln believed that in this country, capitalism must grow from the bottom up, not the top down. It must begin on Main Street and extend to Wall Street, not the other way around. (Cheers/applause.) This has a special meaning to me. As a young boy growing up in Los Angeles, this was my experience. You see, my father was a truck driver. He earned enough to buy the truck, and eventually he and his brother built a small business that put six children through college. This is the kind of capitalism we envision for America—the freedom not just to drive a truck, but the chance to own the truck, and one day to own a trucking company, own a home and see your children go to college. This is America. This is the dream. And this is the cause our party must champion in 1992. (Cheers/applause.)

My friends, we don't believe in an America that pursues equality by try to make rich people poor, but an equality that allows poor people, indeed all people, to become rich; not just rich in creature comforts, but rich in terms of opportunity to achieve your God-given potential. The party of Lincoln does not believe people are a drain on resources. We believe people are our resources. (Cheers.) We don't believe that children are just mouths to feed. They're hearts and minds and souls for our future, and they deserve our protection after their birth, as they do before their birth. (Cheers/applause.)

We don't believe that compassion should be measured by the size of the safety net. Compassion in America must be measured by the number of rungs on the ladder of opportunity upon which all people can climb. This is what distinguishes our party from the Democrats. The Democrats' new covenant is not new. It's not change. It doesn't put people first. It puts the government first. It doesn't empower people. It empowers bureaucracy. It doesn't encourage investment and growth. It just spends and spends and spends.

Mario Cuomo gave away the Democrats' game plan. (Scattered booing.) Now, wait a minute. He gave away the Democrats' game plan just before their convention when he told us that Governor Clinton has the courage to raise our taxes. The Democrats call that courage. I call it crazy. (Cheers/applause.) In this economy, can you imagine anything more depressing and more destructive than raising income tax rates and imposing a surtax on the American people? The Democrats' plan won't soak the rich. It'll just soak the poor, the middle class, and it'll drown our economy.

We all know what the problem is in America. The economy is starved for capital. When capital is taxed heavily, as it is now, it becomes scarce, available only to the privileged few. The spirit of enterprise and the engine of growth and new jobs is being smothered. George Bush and our party understood this back in 1988 when we ran on a pledge to cut the capital gains tax, index to stop taxing gains that are due only to inflation, and eliminate the capital gain tax in our inner-city pockets of poverty.

In 1989, President Bush asked the Congress to carry out his mandate, and the Democratic Congress said no. In 1990 and '91, as the economy moved into recession, he asked repeatedly for action. Congress said no. This year, in the President's State of the Union address, once again he pleaded with Congress, and again Congress said no. Then, just last week, in a strict party-line vote, the United States Senate said no again. And tragically, even after the problems of Los Angeles, when we begged and asked the Democratic leadership to pass enterprise

zone legislation that our party has championed for 12 years, Congress adjourned. Ladies and gentlemen, isn't it time we said no to the Democratic Congress? (Cheers/applause.)

What nerve they have, these Democrats. The unemployment lines lengthened to 11 million, and they stonewalled the President's pleas for action, and then they blamed the President, blamed our party for the economic decline. What nerve they have to now step forward and offer more taxation, more government, more welfare dependency. And then they proclaim—get this—a new Democratic covenant. Well, let me tell you, as President Bush's HUD Secretary, I've traveled throughout this country. I've found capital and credit are virtually non-existent in our nation's inner cities, and I've seen the results, and they're devastating.

For 50 years, the Democrat Party has dictated most of the policies that govern our cities—higher taxes, redistribution of wealth and a welfare system that penalizes people for working, discourages marriage, punishes the family and literally, believe it or not, prohibits poor people to save. Ladies and gentlemen, it's not the values of the poor that are flawed; it's the values of the welfare system that are bankrupt. (Cheers/applause.)

These policies have robbed our cities of vibrance, shattered the link between effort and reward. And now the Democrats want to impose the same failed policies on the rest of America. What nerve. Our party offers a better way. Last year I had the opportunity to tour the home of a wonderful black woman named Evelyn Lindsay. After years in public housing and on welfare, thanks to this administration's public/private partnerships, she finally became a homeowner. After the tour was over, one skeptical reporter asked her, "Evelyn Lindsay, how can you guarantee that this house will look as good 10 years from today as it does this day?" Evelyn Lindsay looked that reporter in the eye and said to him, "It'll look better, because for the first time in my life, I own something of value that I can pass on to my children." (Cheers/applause.) Well, ladies and gentlemen, she spoke not only for her family, but for all families.

Tonight, let us speak for her and for all those Americans who aspire to ownership and entrepreneurship, to jobs and upward mobility, to safety and security, and to the right to send their children to the school of their choice, be it public or private. (Cheers/applause.)

President Bush was speaking for her when he told the public housing residents at Cochran Gardens in St. Louis that someday they, too, could own their own homes. He was speaking for them when he told a cheering crowd that the capital gains tax is not a tax on the rich; it's a tax on the American dream. He pledged if the system is not helping to build a better life, then we must change the system. And we will, and we must. (Cheers/applause.)

I loved hearing Ronald Reagan last night. (Cheers.) I really did. I loved hearing President Reagan remind us last night that it's not enough to be equal in the eyes of God. We want an America in which we are equal in the eyes of each other. Our party offers a more powerful vision of America, an America committed to prosperity and equality of opportunity, to jobs for all our people. We must be the party that unleashes the talents of every single American boy and girl and every child of God. That's why I'm so proud of our President's platform. It puts our party on the side of lower tax rates on working

families, lower tax rates on the formation of capital, lower tax rates on the first-time homebuyer, and lower tax rates on poor Americans who want their shot at the American dream. We must give it to them. (Cheers/applause.)

My fellow Americans, the liberal Democrats just don't get it. They don't understand that you can't create more employees without first creating more employers; that you can't have capitalism without capital. And we can't expect people to defend property rights when they're denied access to property. But when people have a stake in the system, they'll not only defend their own property; they'll help their neighbor defend his property as well. (Cheers.)

You see, this is the message of Los Angeles. This is the message of every other pocket of poverty in America. We must be the party that gives all people a stake in the system and a stake in each other. That's what the re-election of George Bush means to America. We have the ideas. We're on the side of history. And we must bring alive the promise of the Declaration of Independence to all people everywhere.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is a great cause. We've got a great team. And let me say, as an old football player who played in this very stadium, we've got a great quarterback in George Bush. (Cheers/applause.) And Mr. President—(inaudible chants)—and Mr. President, give 'em hell Thursday night. (Cheers/applause.)

AN AMERICAN ORIGINAL

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, early this morning, we lost an American original.

The Honorable Millicent Fenwick, who served in this House with distinction from 1975 to 1982, passed from our midst today after a full and productive life.

She leaves us with a great many fond memories and with a record of service that challenges each and every one of us to remember where we come from when we seek the responsibilities associated with public service.

I recall many occasions when she sought me out to ask my views on the issues of the day, and shared her insights freely with those of us who served in local and State government during her tenure in Congress.

She understood that all government is local, and the true test of any government program is its ability to reach directly to the people.

Her work day often began before sunrise and continued well into the evening.

In our national political life, Millicent Fenwick was the epitome of the citizen legislator—an individual who served in public life with grace and distinction.

She defined the words style and class in Congress. And, she was never afraid to speak her mind or to act on the strength of her convictions.

She set an example for us all as a dedicated and honest public servant. Those of us who have come after her have learned from her and have tried to live up to her high standards of service.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to remember the life of a unique individual who made her mark in this House, and on each and every one of us.

Millicent Fenwick's counsel and her friendship will be greatly missed, but her example will continue to set the standard for us all to follow.

IN HONOR OF THE WEST PARK KIWANIS CLUB 65TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to honor the 65th anniversary of a vital organization in my community, the West Park Kiwanis Club. The West Park Kiwanis Club was organized in 1927 under the sponsorship of the Downtown Kiwanis Club, the second club chartered in Kiwanis International. In 1950, the West Park Kiwanis Club had grown in membership so well that it organized and sponsored the Fairview Park Kiwanis Club. Over more than 60 years, West Park Kiwanis has been an important factor in the development of the West Park community. The members have been very instrumental in sponsoring, funding, promoting, and completing numerous projects within the West Park area. I would like to mention a few today:

First, construction of the New York Central underpass at West 143d Street and Lorain Avenue, thereby eliminating a dangerous railroad crossing.

Second, secured better street lighting from West 98th Street to the Rocky River Bridge on Lorain Avenue.

Third, organized the first committee to spark the movement to build the new Fairview Park Hospital. Club members contributed to and canvassed the entire West Park area to build up the necessary funds to get the building started.

Fourth, instrumental in having the Cleveland Board of Education approve and build John Marshall High School on West 140th Street.

Fifth, constructed, equipped, and maintained two cabins located in Metropolitan Park. Until vandals burned both cabins to the ground, thousands of children used these structures for summer camping experiences.

Sixth, instrumental in working with the Cleveland School Board and the Cleveland Traffic Department in the development and installation of the flashing traffic lights in front of all the schools.

Seventh, originally sponsored, and instrumental in obtaining the construction of, the important West Park YMCA.

Eighth, West Park Kiwanis is the sponsor of Key Clubs at John Marshall High School and St. Joseph High School, and a Builders Club at Luther Memorial School. This is important in teaching the junior and senior students about leadership and responsibility in their community.

Ninth, over the years, money and equipment have been presented to the Cleveland Christian Childrens Home, Childrens Aid Society, Berea Childrens Home, Camp Cheerful,

Parma Childrens Home, Holy Family Home, Jones Home, John Marshall High School, Wilbur Wright Junior High School, Newton D. Baker Junior High School, Puritas Little League Baseball, OLA Special School, Young Challenge, West Park Friends of the Retarded, KAMCO, the Fairview Hospital School of Nursing Scholarship program, Safety Town, West Park Meals on Wheels, and children of Special Olympics.

Tenth, West Park Kiwanis Club was the pioneer in furnishing funds and equipment for the first school for retarded children. The late Belle Greve organized this outstanding project. Even today, West Park Kiwanis' main focus is to help the physically and mentally handicapped children in the area.

The list could literally go on and on. There is virtually no facet of our community that has not been touched by the good work of the West Park Kiwanis Club.

I would like to recognize the dedicated people who help lead the West Park Kiwanis in our area today: Les Ackerman, president; Rev. Lloyd Gross, first vice president; Marge Butera, second vice president; John Knox, immediate past president; Gary Copen, treasurer; Clyde V. Payton, secretary; Ray Ebert, editor emeritus; and Dan Bell, editor.

When the West Park Kiwanis was founded in 1927, the charter president was Henry Reitz, then the mayor of West Park. Since then, a number of prominent citizens have served in the club: Anthony Celebrezze, former mayor of the city of Cleveland and former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; James Stanton, former Member of Congress and former president of Cleveland City Council; Councilman George Blaha, ward 33; Councilman George Usher, Lakewood City Council; Councilman Allen Koson, ward 33.

I would be remiss, Mr. Speaker, if I did not mention the past presidents of West Park Kiwanis, all of whom are known for their commitment to the community. Since 1927, the following people have been president: Horace Gwilym, Joseph Schumacher, Ray Herzberger, J.W. Irwin, William Landphair, Herbert Wolzien, Dr. F.B. Jaquays, Joseph Kundtz, Paul Nyland, Rev. J.H.L. Trout, Jager Richards, William Meifert, Clarence Braun, Ben Brashwitz, Dr. C.J. Caldwell, Dr. Joseph Johnson, Charles Angove, Russell Schneider, John Deardorff, Dr. Guelzow, Foster Narrows, Paul Herrmann, Dr. Roenigk, Ted Myers, Chris Jallo, Russell Jones, J.L. Roberts, Richard Rummel, William Smith, Jack Meeks, Walter Christopher, Raymond Barnett, Sidney Smith, George DeCrane, Robert Doll, George Usher, Frank Herzog, Warren Koenig, William Simpson, James Cornell, John C. Braman, William Chambers, Allen Bussman, Ray Meister, Howard Schreibman, Howard Marusa, Rev. Carroll Keegstra, Donald Long, Elbert Dolar, George Blaha, Brian McCall, Thomas Hackett, Donald Tecco, Glenn Preslan, Russ Dunlavy, Rev. John Uhle, Ellie Mapson, Dr. Ralph Fintz, Robert Rennette, Steve Zaman, Dr. Fred Domingo, Fred Garlitz, and Dr. Walter Lewin.

I am proud to honor the fine citizens and community leaders who make the West Park Kiwanis Club such a positive force in our locality. The West Park Kiwanis Club stands ready, as a group of dedicated men and

women, to give of their time and talents to make the West Park community a better place for all its citizens. I congratulate the members of the West Park Kiwanis Club for their outstanding record of service on this, their 65th anniversary.

A SALUTE TO THE 1992 GENERAL EDUCATION DEGREE RECIPIENTS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, the importance of a high school education cannot be over-emphasized. Unfortunately, there are many Americans who never complete high school. Today, I rise to pay tribute to the General Education Degree [GED] recipients of the Cleveland Heights/University Heights city school district and to the tutors, volunteers, staff and families, who so graciously gave their time and support to these individuals.

Recently, 70 students from my congressional district received their General Education Degree and were honored for this achievement by the Adult Basic Education program and at a reception at the Cleveland Heights Education Center. On this occasion, many of these students spoke of their plans to attend college, begin military careers, and enter the work force. Each spoke of how they are doing something with their lives that would not have been possible without a diploma.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend these students for their efforts and achievements.

GENERAL EDUCATION DEGREE GRADUATES

Yaakov Adler, Lynn Berlocker, Bernard Binkofsky, Mildred Borich, Robert Brastoff, Rossie Brown, Richard Burgess, Michael Byers, Jason Calloway, Natalie Carriero, Kevin Cleveland, Doug Cohen, Michelle Crenshaw, Juanita Crim, Susan Crismore, Linda Davis, Shonda Davis, Anissa Dean, Matthew Engle, Malia Fach, Shelley Ferrara, Winsome Fowler, Vernelle Franks.

Lydia Gerathy, David Greenberg, Deborah Grimes, Tonya Hamilton, Hattie Harris, Janice Hill, Ann Hudson, Gail Irish, Dmitry Isaliev, Bonnie Jackson, Gretel Jex, Bethany Johnston, Webber King, Theresa Knight, Rae Lasker, Patrick Lavelle, Sandra Leavitt, Darlene Lemmons, Christopher Lewis, Lori Lewis, Nancy Linnert, Mark Lopresto, Marion Lorenzo.

Muminah Mani, David Manson, Gema Martinex, Wayne Mathews, Christopher McCree, Donna Puleo-McKinney, Ruby Miller, Bernadette Motley, Aiesha Muhammed, Comfort Nwideduh, Kathleen Platt, Eugene Rice, Jacob Saar, Bobbie Satterley, Martha Scarver, Pat Semenak, Rich Sidoti, Sue Sunley, Rebecca Szabados, Patrick Taylor, Shirley Thompson, Willie Vickers, Ebrahiem Williams, and Erna Wingfield.

JUDITH H. STANLEY—1992
VERDANT AWARD WINNER

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, September 19, 1992, the Monmouth Conservation Foundation of Monmouth County, NJ, will celebrate its 15th anniversary with a "Hot Country Night." Foundation members will also take their hats off to their founder and president, Mrs. Judith H. Stanley of Middletown. Mrs. Stanley will be presented with the 1992 Verdant Award for her untiring work, inspired leadership, and major contributions toward saving open space to benefit Monmouth County, its citizens, and future generations.

The Verdant Award is granted yearly by the foundation to an individual, public or private organization, company, corporation, or municipality making a major contribution in the pursuit or preserving the last remaining open spaces in Monmouth County. I can think of no one more deserving of this prestigious award than Judith Stanley. Mrs. Stanley has served as president of the foundation since its beginning in 1977. Under her leadership the foundation proudly points to over 2,000 acres of open spaces saved in Monmouth County. As a private, nonprofit land conservation group, the foundation must raise the necessary funds to operate the organization and to acquire lands through a revolving land fund. Mrs. Stanley has been the major fundraiser over the course of the foundation's history.

Judith Stanley is a philanthropist and public servant well known throughout Monmouth County and the entire State of New Jersey. A lifelong resident of Monmouth County, she is a graduate of Smith College, and she worked as a teacher and newspaper reporter before devoting her full time to community service. The list of her affiliations is, indeed, a long one. She has served as a trustee of MCOSS, New Jersey's largest home health care agency, since 1964; as president from 1976 to 1984, and as chairman since 1984. She served as chairman of the New Jersey Highway Authority from 1983 to 1988, and she founded the Garden State Arts Center Foundation, which contributes to senior citizens, disabled people, and children in need from throughout the State. She has served in a wide range of other governmental and community service organizations.

Mrs. Stanley resides in Middletown, and is the mother of four daughters. Although she is active in the opposite political party, I consider her a friend and an ally. Judith Stanley and I have worked together on many of the same causes, most prominently the effort to keep our beautiful Monmouth County clean and green. On the occasion of this well-deserved tribute, I am proud to add my voice to the many other concerned citizens of Monmouth County paying tribute to a lady whose unceasing efforts have led to the betterment of our community.

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO ENSURE MORE GOOD JOBS?

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, September 9, 1992, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO ENSURE MORE GOOD JOBS?

For much of this century the U.S. Economy provided well-paying jobs for less-skilled workers. Particularly in the 1950s and 1960s, the gap between blue- and white-collar wages was relatively narrow. But in recent years international trade and technology have seriously hurt America's blue-collar middle class, and the gap in income between high school and college graduates has widened dramatically.

Although many U.S. firms have tried to compete by keeping wages low and not investing in their workers, most experts believe that is a losing strategy in an increasingly global economy. For an advanced country such as ours, the only sustainable advantage is a talented and adaptive workforce capable of using the latest technologies and reaching ever-higher levels of productivity. Top priority must be given to improving the skills of our workers.

Certainly several other steps are needed too. For starters, Congress and the president must address some basic problems in the overall economy. We need to reduce the enormous federal budget deficit and raise the level of national savings. Those actions will bring down long-term interest rates and in turn encourage firms to invest in plant and equipment. In addition, we need to attack the problem of skyrocketing health costs, which is a major deterrent to job creation. We should ensure that foreign markets are open to our products, tighten up on illegal immigration of unskilled workers, keep down burdensome taxes on business, and cut back unnecessary regulations and federal mandates. Policymakers can also help our industries by making the R&D tax credit permanent, shifting more federal dollars from defense research to civilian, and expanding "manufacturing extension" programs, which help small- to mid-size firms adopt the latest technology.

But there is a growing realization that the skills of American workers are becoming our key competitive weapon in making the transition to an economy with more good jobs, better able to compete globally. What can industry and government do to improve the skills of our workers?

K-12 SCHOOLS

American corporations have been quick to blame the K-12 education system for their workers' lack of preparation, and solving skills.

The difficulty is not so much that our schools and students have declined, but that much of the rest of the world has surpassed us—particularly with respect to the performance of the bottom half of the population. American public schools, even in their heyday, tended to neglect less-talented students. By contrast, the strength of the K-12 education system in many Asian and European countries is its ability to pull up the bottom half.

WORKPLACE ORGANIZATION

Central as education is, corporate management is equally important in determining

how good a given group of workers will be. American workers, when called upon, have generally measured up. But too often their employers have not given them the responsibility or specialized training necessary to be highly productive.

The importance of management is illustrated by the General Motors-Toyota joint venture in Fremont, California. Toyota agreed to manage a GM plant that had been closed in large part because of absenteeism and low productivity. Toyota hired back most of the plant's former workers, but introduced major changes in the way they were used. Within two years, productivity and quality rose almost to the levels achieved by Toyota in its Japanese plants.

New forms of work organization, often pioneered abroad, push responsibility and authority downward in the corporate hierarchy, from line managers and staff engineers to shopfloor workers. The goal is to get workers to think continually about how their job can be done better; to be more flexible, so they can take on more than one job; and to care about the quality of the work they do.

INVESTMENT IN TRAINING

High-performance workplaces require highly-trained workers. Yet American firms generally invest less in worker training than firms abroad, and what they do invest is more heavily concentrated on professional and managerial workers. Autoworkers in Japan get more than three times as much training each year as workers in U.S. plants managed by GM, Ford, or Chrysler.

If industry underinvests in training, so does the U.S. government. For every \$1 in federal funds spent on the post-secondary education of a non-college bound student, \$55 is spent subsidizing one going to college. The governments of Britain and France spend more than twice as much as the U.S. on post-secondary training of non-college bound individuals; Germany spends more than three times as much.

American firms are reluctant to provide worker training largely because they fear that employees will leave for better jobs and the firm will lose its investment in training. Japanese companies, with their system of lifetime employment, don't face the same problem.

One possible solution is for government to require firms to spend a specified amount on worker training. For example, France mandates that firms spend one percent of sales on employee training or else put that amount into a government fund to finance public training programs. Alternatively, the federal government might grant tax credits to firms that invest in training. A more ambitious proposal would set up a training account for every American, funded through payroll tax deductions. Individuals could draw on this fund to pay for university training or to reimburse their employer for on-the-job training. And as for training not funded or required by government, the construction industry illustrates one solution that might be applied elsewhere. Because no single employer would be willing to train workers who are so mobile, construction unions negotiate agreements that require all area firms that employ workers in a particular trade to pay for multi-year training.

CONCLUSION

The prime responsibility for workplace organization and training rests with the private sector. But industry on its own typically invests less in workplace skills than is desirable from the standpoint of overall soci-

ety. Thus government has a role in bringing about a higher level of investment. There are many ways to accomplish this. But executives and politicians alike first need to acknowledge that America's ability to compete in the 21st century will depend, above all, on the talents of its workers.

TOWN OF GLASTONBURY, CONNECTICUT CELEBRATES 300TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the start of a year-long 300th anniversary celebration for the town of Glastonbury, CT.

The tercentennial celebration is being orchestrated by three vitally important entities: the town of Glastonbury's Tercentenary Committee; the Glastonbury Historical Society; and the First Church of Christ Congregational. A plethora of activities will mark this commemorative year. Picnics, concerts, candlelight historical house tours, apple harvest festivals, canoe races, and a birthday pageant are but a few highlights already planned for this commemorative year.

Located about 10 miles from Hartford on the east bank of the Connecticut River, Glastonbury was first settled in 1650 by farmers from the town of Wethersfield who ferried across the river to till the pastoral and fertile soil with crops of corn, fruits, and other crops. In 1693, Glastonbury declared its independence and incorporated as a separate municipality. The town flourished as an agriculture center and added numerous saw and grist mills to assist their commerce. As the shipping trade escalated in New England, Glastonbury saw a thriving shipbuilding business develop. There were a multitude of Glastonbury-built schooners, brigs, and sloops frequenting the West Indian trade routes. Glastonbury's population grew from 2,700 in 1800 to 4,200 in 1900. Later as small manufacturing firms sprung up in town to diversify the employment base, Glastonbury also became a bedroom community for individuals who worked in Connecticut's capital city of Hartford.

As all of the 29,000 inhabitants of Glastonbury know, Glastonbury is a special place. Its sense of community is embodied in the numerous civic, governmental, and social service organizations that are an integral ingredient to the fabric of this most historical town. People in Glastonbury care about each other; they care about providing education to young people; and they care about the environmental health of their agricultural and open space resources. Glastonbury is a suburban town on the move; but very cognizant of their earliest beginnings and uniqueness among Connecticut's other 168 towns.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me and the citizens of Glastonbury in heralding the start of the Glastonbury tercentennial.

TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to call to the attention of my colleagues the 50th anniversary of the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, located in Bethesda, MD in my congressional district.

For the past century, the society has represented institutional pharmacists meeting the challenge of patient care wherever they serve—from big teaching hospitals and rural health facilities to health maintenance organizations and other managed care settings; from ambulatory care clinics and home health care programs to nursing homes and other long-term care facilities.

As a professional organization representing more than 25,000 health care practitioners in the clinical setting, ASHP's chief goal is to help its members meet rapidly changing patient needs in today's complex pharmacy practice environment. The society carries out these responsibilities using several techniques.

One is by setting standards for the use of practicing pharmacists. These standards, reviewed and revised as needed to reflect a dynamic profession, exert an enormous influence on the quality of pharmacy care provided both in this country and abroad.

Another technique is to respond quickly to health care emergencies as they arise. Last year, ASHP encouraged pharmacists in the institutional setting to share influenza vaccine with one another's facilities when it became apparent that some sections of the country were encountering critical shortages.

Yet another technique for improving the delivery of pharmacy care is through the continuing education of pharmacists. ASHP's week-long midyear clinical meeting is the largest pharmacy educational meeting in the world.

Finally, ASHP members have available to them an array of publications, products, and services to enhance their expertise in meeting the needs of their patients. Among these are the American Journal of Hospital Pharmacy and International Pharmaceutical Abstracts, the only pharmacy journal providing abstracts of pharmacy research from around the world.

Mr. Speaker, the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists and its members have been leaders in the use of pharmaceuticals over the last 50 years. I am pleased to recognize them for their service and wish them well for the future.

HEARTS THAT BEAT AS ONE?

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, the bias of the national news media in this year's Presidential election has become so obvious it simply can no longer be denied.

Walter Goodman, the television columnist for the New York Times, said the media cov-

erage of the Republican National Convention was like an organized attack. Joe Trippi, a liberal Democratic political consultant, even agreed recently on National Public Radio that press coverage had been strongly biased in favor of Governor Clinton.

In regard to this, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD an article written by Paul Greenberg, editorial page editor of the Arkansas Democrat Gazette in Little Rock and a nationally syndicated columnist, which was printed in the September 16, 1992, edition of the Washington Times.

HEARTS THAT BEAT AS ONE?

Dear Diary: Appeared on a panel discussion last week. Good company. Same old topic: The press, currently going under alias of The Media, as in Medusa. Last seen everywhere. The inevitable question: Is the press biased?

The answer: Is a bluebird blue?

Next week's topic: Is the world round?

That the press is biased has become part of conventional wisdom, which is the usual fate of the obvious. The one thing that escapes the eagle eye of the press is the obvious. We have a genius for the unconventional, the obscure, the irrelevant and, above all, and below all the trivial. (That may help explain the quality of this presidential campaign.) After all, why tell the public what it can plainly see? We inky wretches of the press have elevated ourselves to the gnosis of American politics.

One need not specify in which way the bias runs. That's so obvious it's understood: In favor of liberals, now known as moderates, however immoderate their views, and against conservatives, often known as ultra-conservatives, anti-choice voters, the radical right, and Them.

As in most philosophical disagreements, victory goes to whoever seizes the high ground: the language. The title of Moderate is the Little Round Top of this engagement, and the press occupied it for Bill Clinton at the outset of the campaign. (See "The Anointed/Bill Clinton, Nominee-elect," by Sidney Blumenthal, The New Republic, Feb. 3, 1992.)

Sure the press has its share of right-wing zany, too. (Watch this space.) And yes, the usual critics on the left argue that the press is biased, but against them. The more honest and observant of them will not say news coverage favors the right, but rather the center or center-left, or wherever Bill Clinton is at the moment. No one dares call him left-wing or liberal except Republicans.

Stipulation: This charge of bias applies to the media in general, as an institution, as a culture, as—forgive me—a Lifestyle. Not to every single member, including William F. Buckley and Rush Limbaugh. There are numerous exceptions to the domination of the Left (on talk radio, for example, and out in the country) but the bicoastal culture sets the style.

The news angles and politically correct language filter down from Washington and New York. The party line doesn't need to be enforced, just pronounced in the right places, and the Young Upwardly Mobile news types in the business fall into line. Fashion and peer pressure are a lot more powerful in this country than anything so brutish as censorship.

Note the different receptions accorded the media at the national conventions. The Democrats tolerated, even welcomed, the media. The Republicans stood up and jeered

at the TV boxes high above the Astrodome. (One of the more popular buttons at the Republican confab read: "It's All My Fault—I'm With the Media.") People don't have to be told who their friends are, or who wishes them ill. They can sense the obvious.

This is more than a political dispute; it's a cultural divide. Being Republican or Democratic is only part of it. This Kulturkampf separates puritan from cavalier, Hollywood from Main Street, and the adversary culture from the straight-and-narrow. Advocates of the New Covenant confront those who still cleave to the Old. Believers in regulation fight the apostles of deregulation. It's condoms vs. abstinence. National Industrial Policy vs. the free market. The press vs. Capital-D Decency, Hillary vs. Marilyn, Barbara, and maybe Tipper, Al and Bill.

The culture gap hasn't been this clear since the Lost Generation took on the Holy Rollers in the '20s, and H.L. Mencken was covering William Jennings Bryan's last stand at the Scopes trial—about as objectively as National Public Radio covered Nicaragua. Only Mencken had the honor not to pretend to objectivity.

If any documentary evidence of bias is needed, there is the news and editorial coverage in the New York Times, The Washington Post, and New Republic. One the eve of the Republican Convention, the Times ran a lead story on the front page quoting entirely unidentified sources saying George Bush was planning to bomb Baghdad the night of his acceptance speech. A typical news judgment from American journalism's cultural elite. Conservatives are again taking refuge in Little Magazines, like National Review.

The press is on an "anti-Bush kick" and "stories have set an unrelenting positive tone about Clinton that contrasts sharply with the skeptical, adversarial stance toward Bush." No, that bulletin does not come from Accuracy in Media or any of the Right's other media watchdogs, but from Mickey Kaus of the New Republic, who describes himself as a "liberal activist."

Consider how differently the media treated Jennifer Flowers and Anita Hill. Both made unsubstantiated charges against different men; one becomes a joke and the other a heroine. (If either had more circumstantial evidence to offer, surely it was Miss Flowers, with her tapes and state job.) It wasn't just the class factor of the checkbook journalism that made the difference in how the establishment treated each accuser. It was the media's own predilections.

Finally, suppose George Bush had permitted the execution of a self-lobotomized black man convicted of murder? Is there any doubt that the best known name at this point in the campaign would be Rickey Ray Rector? George Bush would have been denounced from coast to coast (though perhaps not in between) as a killer, racist, and bloody opportunist who used capital punishment to prove he wasn't soft on crime. The resulting uproar would have been made the brouhaha over the Willie Horton commercial four years ago look as unjustified as it was.

Instead, Bill Clinton presided over the execution, and Rickey Ray Rector is not only a dead man but a forgotten one.

The prosecution rests.

THE MANAGED COMPETITION ACT OF 1992—TOUGH MEDICINE FOR THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with Congressmen JIM COOPER and CHARLIE STENHOLM and 14 of our colleagues in introducing the Managed Competition Act of 1992.

Managed competition has become an attractive solution in the health care debate because it attacks the reasons for the soaring cost of health care. Unlike other Democratic proposals, the Managed Competition Act puts people, not the Government, in the driver's seat of the health care system. Price controls—the basis for many other proposals—didn't work in the 1970's. They won't work today.

Competition has a bad reputation in health care because it has not held down costs. Insurance companies today compete by avoiding covering unhealthy people. Providers compete by providing the most expensive care available. Because the person receiving the health care is not the person paying for it, no one demands value for what we are spending.

Physicians report to me that patients with minor ailments often demand an MRI—one of the most expensive ways to take a picture of the body. When someone else pays most of the bill, what is the incentive for the physician and patient to say no if there's a remote chance it could show something? Under managed competition, the health plan would have the incentive to determine how many MRI's make sense to keep people healthy. Physicians could show patients statistics to prove that MRI's seldom help solve minor ailments.

It is no wonder that health care costs are out of control. A third-party payment system—whether it is insurance companies or the Government—will never ensure value for our health care dollars.

As much as one-third of medical care has no benefit to the patient. Managed competition challenges physicians to use only those treatments that produce positive outcomes for patients. Consumers should not have to pay for the mistakes made by physicians and hospitals.

The Managed Competition Act challenges the worn out idea that the Government can do a better job of running the health care market than real competition. The political leaders and bureaucrats in Washington, DC, will never have the clout to make the tough choices stick. We have to use market forces to weed out inefficient providers and insurance companies.

The public does not have the information to evaluate physicians and hospitals. In fact, the only quality information we have is the death rates in hospitals. And few people even know it's available.

The Managed Competition Act asks the public to make up their minds about price and quality every time they select a health plan. For each health plan, people will have one price and one report on quality. The August

issue of Consumer Reports makes a good attempt to rate health plans in this manner.

The information in the new reports would include cure rates for common diseases like ear infections, the years of life added to patients with major diseases like cancer, and evaluations of prevention efforts. Collecting such data will take time. Initially, the reports will be based on current measurements of quality, like board certification of physicians.

The health plan proposed by President George Bush asks individuals to make decisions about the cost and quality of health care every time they get sick. But this system will not lead to real competition since cost is the last concern of someone who is sick. Would most parents be willing to compromise the quality of care for a sick child to save a few dollars?

Small businesses benefit directly from the Managed Competition Act. Right now, small businesses pay up to 40 percent of the health premiums to insurance company overhead. The bill would set up purchasing groups for each region of a State. Small businesses will have all the same buying power as large companies.

Low-wage workers and the unemployed would receive substantial financial assistance to pay for health care. The Government would pay about 60 percent of the cost of a health plan for a family of four with an income of \$20,000.

The Managed Competition Act could turn the American health care system into the envy of the world. It is an American solution born of American principles of individual responsibility, competition, and compassion.

AFRICAN-AMERICAN CULTURAL AND HERITAGE FESTIVAL

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, September 19, 1992, the Garden State Arts Center in Holmdel, NJ, will be the site of the fifth annual African-American Cultural and Heritage Festival. This festival has quickly grown into a major event, attracting thousands of people from throughout the State of New Jersey for a day of friendship, fun and, most of all, pride.

While there are several festivals celebrating African history and culture in various locations around the State of New Jersey during the course of the year, this event is the only one with a statewide orientation. Visitors can avail themselves of an impressive exhibit of artwork and crafts in the brilliant styles and traditions of Africa. In addition to this tribute to the cultural heritage, festival organizers work hard every year to present a program of young, up-and-coming talent in music, dance, and other fields of entertainment. Festival attendees can only enjoy a wide selection of foods and novelty items supplied by vendors from throughout the State.

In New Jersey, and in the United States as a whole, Americans of African descent have made enormous contributions to our society in

every field of endeavor. The African-American community is a community whose presence in America goes back for centuries. Yet, sadly and to our great shame, the struggle for respect and full acceptance for African-Americans is not over. All Americans, black and white, must face up to the fact that the ugly specter of racism still haunts our Nation. I hope that Saturday's festival will help provide a renewed sense of pride and strength for members of the African-American community, particularly young people. I also hope that the festival will serve to teach some Caucasian-Americans about the profound beauty of the African heritage.

I would like to pay tribute to some of those hardworking individuals whose efforts have made Saturday's festival possible, including the festival chairman, Mr. Ron Mathis, the chairman of the board, Mr. Julian Robinson, a New Jersey highway authority commissioner, and founder Clinton Crocker. Proceeds from the African-American Festival, with other ethnic festivals at the Arts Center, will go to the cultural fund, helping senior citizens, disabled people, and children throughout New Jersey.

COAL IN INDIANA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington report for Wednesday, September 16, 1992, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

COAL IN INDIANA

Coal is an energy source which is important to the United States and Indiana. It is a relatively small, but vital industry in Indiana. In an era of enhanced environmental awareness, coal faces several complex challenges.

FACTS ABOUT INDIANA COAL

Although coal production constitutes less than 1% (\$860 million) of Indiana's annual economy, it contributes a strong economic base in several primarily agricultural counties by providing employment to 4,200 workers. Coal furnishes 99% of Indiana's electricity and most of Indiana's coal is consumed in-state by electric generating utilities.

Indiana's coal reserves cover an area approximately 6,500 square miles located in the southwestern portion of the state. Coal is mined in 19 counties. In recent years the annual production in Indiana has ranged between 30 and 35 million tons. Indiana currently ranks as the 9th largest coal-producing state and ranks 10th in identified coal reserves with 33 billion tons. There are approximately 45 active coal mining operations in the state, which range from small mines of less than 100 acres to larger mines of approximately 10,000 acres. Most of the coal in Indiana is currently being recovered by surface mining. However, within the next few decades most of the reserves will be primarily recoverable by underground mining methods. Indiana coal is high-volatile bituminous with a relatively high sulfur content. High sulfur coal is associated with environmental problems like acid rain.

The newly redrawn 9th Congressional District now has three counties, Dubois, Perry

and Spencer, in which coal is mined. The total coal produced from these three counties in 1990 was approximately 1.1 million tons. Currently Dubois has five operations actively producing coal, Perry has one, and Spencer has eight. During the past ten years, a total of \$2.5 million of state-federal funds has been spent to remedy environmental problems associated with mining and to reclaim mining areas in the three counties. Recently the state announced that Spencer county will receive an additional \$180,000 in federal funds to reclaim 75 acres.

COAL AND THE U.S. ECONOMY

Coal plays an important role in helping America's economy grow, while making the U.S. less vulnerable to imported petroleum. Coal mining contributes \$21 billion annually to the U.S. economy and provides employment for approximately 130,000 miners and a total of 1.1 million workers throughout the industry. American coal is shipped to 50 countries and generates more than \$4 billion annually on the positive side of the nation's trade balance. The chief advantage of coal is that it is a major source of energy for which America has enormous reserves. In terms of oil equivalency, the coal reserves of the United States are greater than world oil or natural gas reserves.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

The primary disadvantage of coal is the potentially damaging effect its recovery and use can have on the environment. As a result there are several complex challenges facing the industry and its continued growth. First, coal-fired power plants contribute to the acid rain problem. Acid rain results when sulfur oxides from coal combustion mix with chemicals in the atmosphere to produce rainfall with increased acidity. Acid rain can cause damage to monuments and buildings, sensitive plants and wildlife, rivers and streams, and possibly human health. Second, many scientists believe that carbon dioxide produced by burning coal and other fossil fuels contributes to the greenhouse effect by trapping the sun's heat in the atmosphere and eventually causing major changes in the world's climate. Third, the coal industry faces the requirement to restore the land to a condition matching its original use before coal was mined. Fourth, coal mining activities frequently come into contact with water resources. For example, the very act of coal extractions modifies the ground water system around a mine. Lessening potentially harmful environmental impacts has long been a concern.

Because of these concerns, Congress has established several programs to control the environmental problems associated with the coal. The Clean Air Act provides strict requirements for preventing and controlling major air pollutants. The Clean Water Act sets guidelines for coal mine water discharges and requires coal operators regularly to sample and analyze the water from the mines. The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act establishes strict requirements to ensure that surface-mined land be returned at least to its premining condition. Although industry compliance with these laws is costly, the result has been clear benefits for America—cleaner air, improved water quality, and enhanced protection of land resources.

Congress also has established the Clean Coal Program, which provides federal funding, matched by private industry, to research and develop clean coal technology. As a result of this program, 35 projects, including three in Indiana, have been undertaken

to demonstrate these non-traditional power generating and pollution control concepts. Broad coal technology research is also being undertaken by several universities, including Purdue University's Coal Research Center.

INDUSTRY OUTLOOK

Several other challenges face the U.S. coal industry. The current, relatively low cost of oil is an obstacle to the increased use of coal, and has dampened interest in capital investment for producing synthetic fuels from coal. Other countries are boosting coal production and penetrating traditional U.S. markets abroad. Many foreign countries subsidize their domestic production, which hurts the competitiveness of American coal exports.

The coal portion of the energy bills recently approved by the House of Representatives and the Senate, are likely to become law, underscores the importance of coal use. Both bills extend the Clean Coal Program.

Worker retraining is another area affecting the coal industry. Advances in mining mechanization have cost almost 100,000 miners their jobs since 1980, including 900 in Indiana. Several bills have been introduced, but not acted upon, in Congress to expand employee retraining and employment opportunities to individuals in high unemployment areas. Efforts such as these would not only provide opportunities for displaced workers, but also would be a long-term investment in our communities and national prosperity.

Coal will continue to play an important role in providing for U.S. energy needs. The success of expanded coal use will depend heavily on the success of clean coal technology. Indiana has a major stake in the success of this technology.

MILLCENT FENWICK: A MARVELOUS LADY

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply saddened this morning to learn of the death of my former colleague and dear friend, Millicent Fenwick. She was a marvelous lady and true leader who served New Jersey in the House of Representatives for 8 years with personal flair and great distinction.

Millicent Fenwick's entire career demonstrated her independence, common sense, and integrity. She will be sorely missed by everyone.

She was known as the pipe-smoking grandmother, but she was much more than that. She was a lady of intelligence and courage who refused to bow or defer to any established powers in this body.

It was a huge benefit for the Nation and for New Jersey that Millicent Fenwick, after a successful career as a writer and editor with Vogue magazine, decided to follow her family tradition of public service.

She was elected to Congress in 1974, at the age of 64, and represented the people of New Jersey's Fifth District for 8 years before retiring. Before that, she had served in the State Assembly for 3 years.

On her retirement in 1987, she was the U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Food and Agriculture

Organization, a post that was suited to her overriding passion to help less fortunate people throughout the world.

She was also extremely proud of her instrumental role in establishing the Helsinki Commission to monitor compliance with the 1975 Helsinki Treaty on human rights.

Her other posts indicated her broad and varied interests. She was New Jersey's first director of the Division of Consumer Affairs. For 14 years, she was vice chair of the New Jersey Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, and she was a lifetime member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Millicent Fenwick was truly distinctive in this body, as she devoted much of her time to engaging in floor debate, with her regular battles for tax fairness for married couples, her advocacy for the environment, and against special interests.

She served in Congress for four terms but she added much to our Nation. Her contributions were many, both on a substantive level and a personal level. Millicent Fenwick will be missed, but what she gave to her State and the Nation will be remembered for a long time to come.

A TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN.
WILLIAM R. BERKMAN

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to pay tribute to a fellow native of Chisholm, MN, who has recently completed a commendable career with the U.S. Army Reserve.

Maj. Gen. William R. Berkman retired last month following 42 years of service to his country. A graduate of the ROTC program at the University of California at Berkeley, General Berkman was commissioned a second lieutenant in June 1950. With the outbreak of the Korean war, General Berkman was called to active duty, and served as quartermaster supply officer at Fort Worden, WA. In 1953, he was transferred to Korea to act as an adviser to the Republic of Korea Army.

General Berkman returned to reserve status in 1954, and rose to the position of brigadier general and commander of the 351st Civil Affairs Command at Mountain View, CA in 1975.

In 1979, and for the next 7 years, General Berkman was again on active duty as chief of the reserve forces of the United States, for it was in this period that the total force policy was developed. This is the plan that integrated the peacetime active National Guard and reserve forces as never before, providing reserve components with the same equipment and training as their active-duty counterparts. This doctrine enabled our National Guardsmen and reservists to be poised and ready to work and fight alongside active-duty forces during such operations as the Persian Gulf war.

General Berkman completed his long and distinguished career in the post of military executive of the Reserve Forces Policy Board in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. In this

capacity, General Berkman continued to help determine the shape, size, and mission of the reserve components.

General Berkman's military accomplishments are mirrored by his successes in civilian life. He received his A.B. from the University of California at Berkeley in 1950, and his law degree from Berkeley's Boalt Hall School of Law in 1957. He followed that with a successful law practice in San Francisco. He is a member of the State Bar of California, the Bar of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, the Federal Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He is a past president of the Civil Affairs Association, and a member of numerous professional and military associations.

During his military career, General Berkman was awarded the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Army Distinguished Service Medal with oak-leaf cluster, Defense Superior Service Medal, three Legion of Merit Awards from the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard, Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal, and numerous other commendations.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a dedicated soldier and a successful professional, a man who manifests the best that is within us, Maj. Gen. William R. Berkman.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD H. AUSTIN

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, on the evening of September 17, Secretary of State Richard H. Austin will be honored with a special testimonial dinner by the Roseville Democratic Committee. I am very pleased to pay tribute to a remarkable individual and friend who has generously contributed his time and energy to our State and local communities.

Assuming an active role in our community is a responsibility we all share, but few of us fulfill. Dick has unfailingly devoted himself to active participation in public service as well as civic and health organizations. For the past 22 years he has served as Michigan's secretary of state and was recently elected to an unprecedented sixth term. Throughout his tenure, Secretary Austin has been highly praised for his leadership role in helping pass legislation to improve motor vehicle safety. He has also worked to ensure convenient and efficient service at all secretary of state offices throughout Michigan.

By any measure, the legacy of his achievements is formidable.

Mr. Speaker, through his commitment and hard work as a public servant, Richard Austin has touched countless lives.

On this special occasion, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting the many accomplishments of a friend and extend to him and his lovely wife our best wishes.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS
EDWARD THORNE

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise before you today to pay tribute to a great educator and former colleague, Edward Thorne who is retiring after 36 years of exemplary service to the Flint community schools. In recognition of Ed's extraordinary career, his colleagues have organized a retirement dinner to be held in the Ontario Room of the University of Michigan, in my hometown of Flint, on Thursday, September 17 at 5:30 p.m.

Raised in Fairmont, WV, Edward Thorne is a graduate of Fairmont High School and earned a bachelors degree from Fairmont State College. He served in the Air Force during the Korean war as a control tower operator. Ed continued to pursue his education after moving to Michigan, earning a masters degree from Eastern Michigan University and attending graduate school at the University of Michigan, Michigan State University, and Oakland University.

Ed joined the Flint schools in 1956 as a physical education teacher at Civic Park School, where he also served as community school director. In 1960, Ed moved from Civic Park to Homedale School, serving 3 years as community school director until 1963, when he was granted a leave of absence to work as a consultant in community development and assistant professor at Northern Michigan University.

Ed Thorne returned to the Flint schools in 1964 and was appointed community school director for Zimmerman Junior High School. In 1966, Ed joined the Flint schools administration, becoming one of three regional consultants for community school directors. In 1968, he was named regional coordinator for directors and was later promoted to administrative assistant to the director of secondary education.

Ed Thorne's first love has always been teaching and interacting with students. In 1973 he left his assignment at the administration building to become deputy principal of the Flint Schools of Choice. Ed served as deputy for 3 years and has been the principal of the Schools of Choice for the past 16 years.

A community person both during and after work hours, Ed has been involved in a wide variety of activities and organizations including: the Flint United Negro College Fund Committee, Big Sisters Board of Directors, Flint Area School Employees Credit Union Board of Directors and the Multicultural Education Steering Committee. He served as chairperson of the Flint community school directors, the Flint Olympian Games, and coordinated the campaigns to pass the mileages for Flint Schools.

Ed and his wife Joan, have been married for 38 years. They have three daughters, Barbara, Carolyn, and Janet.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor for me to rise before you today to pay tribute to a man that has given so much of himself for the past 40 years, Edward Thorne. When democracy

was threatened in Korea, he answered the call of his Nation, serving nearly 4 years in the Air Force. Upon his discharge from the service, he answered the call of our Nation's young people, devoting his entire career to their education and development. Although Edward Thorne is retiring from the Flint schools. I know that he will remain a force for positive change in our community. I ask you, Mr. Speaker, and my fellow members of the 102d Congress to join me in honoring this great American.

DEDICATION OF THE JOSEPH R. BOLGER MIDDLE SCHOOL: A FITTING TRIBUTE TO A GREAT EDUCATOR

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, Saturday, September 19, will mark the occasion of the dedication of the Joseph R. Bolger Middle School in Keansburg, NJ. The school is being named in honor of Mr. Bolger, a fine man devoted to his community and the education of its young people, who recently passed away.

Mr. Speaker, I can think of no more fitting honor to the memory of Joseph Bolger, and I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to him before the Members of this House. During his distinguished career, Mr. Bolger taught in the Monmouth County, NJ, communities of Red Bank, Highlands, Long Branch and Keansburg. After years as a teacher, coach and athletic director, he became principal at Highlands Elementary School in 1960. In 1967, he moved on to the Keansburg School System, where he became the first superintendent of schools, a post he held until his retirement in 1981. He was the type of principal who knew most of his students by name and took a personal interest in their progress.

Mr. Bolger also found time to serve as a borough councilman in his hometown of Highlands, NJ, and he was also president of the Henry Hudson Regional Board of Education. In his spare time, he was active as a referee for high school and professional football teams. A native of New York, Mr. Bolger was an Army veteran of World War II and a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Highlands. He received his bachelor's and master's degrees from Seton Hall University and his doctorate from East Coast University in Florida. He was a communicant of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Roman Catholic Church, in Highlands, and was a member of the church's Holy Name Society.

Mr. Bolger leaves behind his wife, Jean Rich Bolger, three sons and two daughters. While he will be missed throughout the community, the Joseph R. Bolger Middle School will stand to remind us of a man whose life and career were dedicated to the highest ideals that any educator, any community leader, and any man can aspire to.

SPRINGFIELD GROUP WASHING AWAY NATIONAL DEBT

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a group of Oregonians whose actions speak louder than any words resounding in this Chamber. These people realize the danger of our nearly \$4 trillion debt, and they've done what they could about it—they held a car wash.

They raised \$100 to offset the debt but more importantly, they raised local consciousness to what is arguably the single biggest problem we face as a Nation. Dedicated people took a day out of their weekend to make us realize this debt will not disappear without a lot of hard work, smart policy, and cooperation—rare commodities in Washington, DC.

These enlightened car washers belong to an organization called Just One Years Salary [JOYS], signifying the amount each American would have to pay to erase the Federal debt. My constituents recognize the magnitude of the problem and are working to solve it. Surely Congress and the President can do no less.

THE U.S. BORDER PATROL—OUR FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Border Patrol is America's first line of defense against the illegal traffic of narcotics and aliens. And, as representative to the entire California-Mexico border. I know first hand of the effectiveness, even heroism, shown by the Patrol in executing their very difficult job. The National Border Patrol Council, Local 1613 will convene its annual dinner and award banquet on Friday, September 18, 1992, to give the brave men and women of the Border Patrol the recognition they very much deserve.

Nearly 45 percent of all illegal entrants apprehended in the United States enter across 17 miles of land border in the San Diego sector. Among those apprehended are smugglers of aliens and narcotics, and criminal aliens. Under the leadership of Gus de la Vina, the San Diego, sector border patrol has made more than 482,050 apprehensions this year. Despite this flood of activity, and often acting with a shortage of resources and manpower, the Border Patrol has performed its job with an extremely high level of professionalism.

I want to give the members of the House a sense of the extraordinary level of commitment exhibited by the U.S. Border Patrol. I quote an example cited by the San Diego Sector Employee of the Month Awards:

JANUARY 5, 1991.—While (a San Diego Border Patrol Agent) was performing patrol duties in the north county, two fellow agents requested back-up for a suspected smuggling load they were in pursuit of on northbound I-5. The driver of the smuggling load was driv-

ing in an evasive manner. When he realized he could not "shake" his pursuers, he slowed his vehicle to around 15 mph and bailed out, leaving the van in gear. The van continued down the freeway, out of control. The agent's partners was able to position the Service vehicle beside the van and the agent was able to jump from the Service vehicle into the smuggler's van. At this time the agent was able to stop the van, saving 15 Mexican nationals in the back of the van from almost certain injury or death.

In a practical way, I have supported the efforts of San Diego Sector Border Patrol Chief Gus de la Vina with the improvement of the border road and the reinforcement of the border fence. Prior to 1990, the primary and secondary border roads used by the Patrol's enforcement efforts were nearly impassable because of disrepair. The state of the border fence, was still more shocking. Its broken down chain-link fencing was more effective as a boundary marker, than as any significant deterrent to drug smugglers.

Upgrading roads used by the Border Patrol to pursue drug smugglers has increased the Patrol's control over the border area. California National Guardsmen have completed work on 10 miles of primary roads and 180 miles of secondary roads. Four miles of primary road await upgrade. The U.S. Army Reserve's engineers began work on the fence in December 1990. Nine miles of fence have been completed to date, with 5 miles remaining.

The border road improvements and fence reinforcement, coupled with the untiring efforts of the Border Patrol, have achieved remarkable success. In all of 1991, 684 pounds of cocaine were seized. In the first half of 1992 alone, 6,947 pounds of cocaine have been seized. Last year 13,674 pounds of marijuana were seized, in 1992 to date, 37,435 pounds have been seized. This does not include the July 27, 1992 seizure of 2,053 pounds—more than 1 ton—of marijuana in the San Diego Sector.

The project underway to light this sector of the border will further shore up the U.S. Border Patrol's enforcement efforts. The lighting plan calls for raising 150 poles of up to 60 feet in height from 1 mile east of the Pacific Ocean to San Ysidro Mountains. Lighting the border is step three, after road and fence improvements, in taking control of our borders.

Let me conclude with a story recently covered by the San Diego Union-Tribune which offers another glimpse of the day-to-day heroics of the Border Patrol:

Border Patrol Agent Michael Gregg said a citizen reported seeing a black pickup truck drive across the international border through a hole in the fence south of Boulevard in the Tierra del Sol area.

Gregg said two Camp-o-based agents tried stopping the truck along I-8, but it sped away at speeds of up to 70 mph. Eventually the truck exited at Live Oak Springs Road, going south onto Old Highway 80. The driver intended to return to the border, Gregg said.

As the truck was travelling toward the border fence along Tierra del Sol Road, Gregg said the passenger began heaving large rocks out the window. One rock shattered the windshield of a Border Patrol car, but neither agent inside was hurt.

Just before reaching the border fence along a dirt road, the truck ran onto a large rut, becoming stuck. Both men ran from the truck, escaping into Mexico.

Inside the pickup truck, agents found 220 individually wrapped packages of Marijuana—2,053 pounds in all—worth about \$2 million, Gregg said.

I hope that the Members of the House will share the conclusion I have reached with regard to the Border Patrol: The key to ending the traffic of aliens and drugs is to provide the Patrol with the resources to stop the invasion at the border. I commend the leadership of Guy de la Vina and all the brave men and women who serve with him in the San Diego Border Sector.

AMERICA'S DEFENSE REQUIREMENTS

HON. JOE SKEEN

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, in all the debate regarding America's defense requirements, little mention is made of one of the most important factors in America's defense readiness, the morale of our fighting people. Certainly we should do all we can to recognize those that have given of themselves to ensure the security and well-being of our country.

Over the past 24 years, the United States Air Force has enjoyed the faithful and dedicated service of one of my constituents, Master Sgt. Michael D. Miller. Sergeant Miller entered the Air Force in October 1968. Overseas, he has served with the 474th Tactical Fighter Wing at Thakhli Royal Thai Air Force Base, Thailand; the 3d Tactical Fighter Wing, Kunsan AB, Republic of South Korea; and the 8th Tactical Fighter Wing, Kunsan AB, Republic of South Korea. Here in the United States, he has served with the 430th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Nellis AFB, Nevada; 474th Field Maintenance Squadron, Nellis AFB, Nevada; 9th Field Maintenance Squadron, Beale AFB, California; 3367th Student Squadron, Chanute AFB, Illinois; 490th Strategic Missile Squadron, Malmstrom AFB, Montana; and the 49th Fighter Wing, Holloman AFB, New Mexico.

Master Sergeant Miller's assignments have been demanding and his performance has been truly exemplary. His devotion has won him numerous awards including the Meritorious Service Medal, the Air Force Commendation Medal with two oak leaf clusters, the Air Force Good Conduct Medal with seven oak leaf clusters, the National Defense Service Medal, and the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with device.

I join Master Sergeant Miller's many friends and colleagues in saluting him for his dedicated and distinguished support to our Nation's defense. His contributions exemplify the mission of the U.S. Air Force and will be sorely missed. Thank you, Master Sergeant Miller, for serving our country so well.

THE FEDERAL FAIR FRANCHISING PRACTICES ACT OF 1992

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, throughout my tenure in the U.S. Congress, I have witnessed many ideas come to the forefront for deliberation and analysis that reasonable people could have rational differences about. The Federal Fair Franchising Practices Act of 1992 raises important and crucial issues that confront the millions of Americans who have franchises whether they can be the Coca-Cola truck drivers, the McDonald's restaurant owners or the chain stores that populate Main Streets throughout our Nation. This legislation addresses management-labor issues for the 1990's and the fight for survival of the small business men and women of our country. I introduce this legislation in order to share my thoughts with you and bring these crucial issues to the forefront. We will be strengthened both economically and as a nation by reviewing the important issues raised in this legislation.

WE HAVE MORE AT STAKE IN IRAQ THAN WE DO IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, the suffering and human tragedy in Bosnia-Herzegovina has led many Americans, including many who opposed the use of force against Iraq, to call for military intervention in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Initially, the Bush administration acted as if it believed the unfolding crisis in Yugoslavia did not directly affect United States vital interests and suggested that Yugoslavia was a European problem. Eventually, however, pictures of Bosnian Moslems starving in camps and stories of ethnic cleansing forced the crisis on to the international and the American agenda.

Therefore, at the same time the United States, the United Kingdom, and France were building support within the United Nations for a no-fly zone over southern Iraq, the Security Council was passing a resolution authorizing the use of force to ensure the delivery of humanitarian relief to Bosnia-Herzegovina.

This coincidence of timing, however, does not mean that the two crises share equal priority. All Americans are repulsed by the tragedy in Bosnia. When considering the use of United States military power, however, Americans must understand that we have much more at stake in the Persian Gulf than in the former Yugoslavia.

Indeed, the crises in Iraq and the former Yugoslavia have many similarities. Ethnic conflict and civil war have plagued both countries. The international community can now document the depopulation of villages, mass executions, and other brutal violations of human rights in both countries. Bosnian Moslems and

Iraqi Kurds and Shia all fear annihilation at the hands of Government forces. In both countries, only international intervention may prevent another genocide.

Our concerns in Iraq, however, extend well beyond these kinds of humanitarian issues. We went to war in the Persian Gulf, because Iraq's invasion of Kuwait directly challenged vital United States interests, namely, access to oil, stopping nuclear proliferation, and thwarting aggression. Unfortunately, the job isn't finished and our vital interests are still at risk. We may have won the war, but we have not yet won the peace.

Moreover, how we deal with Iraq has implications far beyond that country. We are establishing the foundation of the post-cold-war era. How we deal with Iraq says a lot about how we will deal with the new nuclear dangers as well as authority of the United Nations in the coming decades.

IRAQ: FACING THE NUCLEAR THREAT

Nuclear weapons in the hands of a terrorist state is one of the principle threats facing the United States in the post-cold-war era.

Iraq remains a terrorist state, and its nuclear threat has not been eliminated. Since the gulf war ceasefire, we have learned that Iraq's nuclear weapons program far exceeded any of our pre-gulf-war estimates. We have learned that despite 6 weeks of extensive air attacks, large portions of Iraq's programs to produce weapons of mass destruction remained intact. A year of U.N. inspections has found and destroyed many of these weapons. However, significant portions of these dangerous programs remain elusive.

CIA Director Robert Gates has stated that, if sanctions are lifted and the U.N. inspections halted, Saddam Hussein could rebuild his capabilities in a few, rather than many, years and again menace the region with his unconventional weapons. Our regional security concerns, therefore, demand that we eliminate Iraq's weapons of mass destruction and prevent their reconstruction.

The problem, however, goes well beyond Iraq. Every potential proliferator is watching. Nukes in the hands of thugs like Saddam Hussein won't give rogue leaders the wherewithal to win a fight against the United States, but they could be used as instruments of terror against American forces and allies. Moreover, only mass destruction weapons, particularly nuclear ones, can offset huge U.S. advantages in conventional power.

We must demonstrate to those who want weapons of mass destruction that the acquisition of these weapons is not worth the effort. If the international community is united in opposition, the job will be easier. If we cannot succeed in Iraq—where our international leverage is enormous—then the prospects for stopping proliferation elsewhere are grim.

THE AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS: HOPES FOR THE FUTURE

When the United Nations was caught in the grips of the superpower rivalry, it had little role to play in the major crises of the cold war. In the post-cold-war era, that can be very different.

From the invasion of Kuwait until the cessation of hostilities, the role played by the United Nations heralded a new era of international cooperation and multilateralism. The

United Nations seemed poised to seize the opportunities afforded by the end of the cold war, and lead the world rather than follow it.

But it is now an open question whether the United Nations has the staying power to deal with the challenges of the new era. The answer to that question will be of immense interest to would-be Saddam's of whatever stripe around the world, not to mention a few Serbs who might be watching.

Judging by the latest standoff over the Agricultural Ministry, the United Nations seemed willing to compromise, rather than assert, its rights in Iraq [see Iraq Statement No. 1, July 28, 1992]. While U.N. inspectors have gained access to Iraq's Agricultural Ministry, an overall erosion of the United Nations' authority is the price we all had to pay.

The way in which the no-fly zone was established further undercut the collective U.N. response to Iraqi noncompliance. By foregoing another Security Council resolution in support of the zone, the United States and its coalition partners must now rely on a much narrower coalition to support the operation.

The steady erosion of U.N. authority in Iraq concerns me. The United Nations, and the coalition partners in general, cannot just declare victory in Iraq and move on.

The problems with Iraq are not solved and the job isn't done. We have been waging this battle with the Iraqis for more than 18 months. The credibility of the United Nations is on the line. The resolutions against the Serbians are still in their earliest stages. What lessons will the Serbians take from the Iraqi experience? Do they simply need to outwait the United Nations, or will they learn that waiting is futile because the United Nations means business.

How we deal with both Iraq and Bosnia is not simply a test of the United Nations. It is a test of U.S. leadership, which is necessary to make the United Nations effective. George Bush doesn't talk much about the new world order anymore, but the future of collective security in the post-cold-war era is what's at stake.

The fact that we have more at stake in Iraq does not mean, of course, that we should not consider using military power in Bosnia-Herzegovina. I believe we should be willing to use air power to ensure delivery of humanitarian aid to Bosnia-Herzegovina. I also believe that we should be willing to use our air power to blunt an Iraqi ground attack against the Shia in Iraq. I believe that is a consistent position.

Some experts and colleagues reject the additional use of U.S. military power in both places. That also is a consistent position.

What is not consistent, however, is to argue that the use of United States military power is appropriate in Bosnia-Herzegovina, but not in Iraq. Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait threatened the vital national security interests of the United States. We may decide to use force in response to the tragic conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina, but we should not delude ourselves. We have more at stake in Iraq than we do in the former Yugoslavia.

NATIONAL GRANDPARENT RESOURCE CENTER

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, as the chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging's Subcommittee on Human Services, I am today introducing legislation to create a National Resource Center for Grandparents. This bill, which would amend the Older Americans Act of 1965, would be called the National Grandparent Resource Center Act of 1992. This center would serve as a central source of information and assistance to the millions of grandparents who are raising their grandchildren, or who are working to develop or maintain lasting relationships with their grandchildren. I am pleased to announce that an identical version of this bill is being introduced in the Senate today, by our distinguished colleagues, Senator DAVID PRYOR, Senator WILLIAM S. COHEN, Senator HERB KOHL, and Senator HARRY REID.

Mr. Speaker, you may ask—why do we need a resource center for grandparents? After all, people have gotten along forever without one. What could be more natural than being a grandparent? Sadly, times have changed. In the past decade, our society has seen a dramatic increase in the number of grandparents who are raising their grandchildren, because the parents of those children cannot or will not.

For whatever the reason, be it drug or alcohol dependency, death, divorce, incarceration, or other reasons that are prevalent in today's world, grandparents are readily stepping in to fill the voids that exist for their grandchildren.

However, times have drastically changed from when these grandparents raised their own children, and outside help is often needed to deal with the everyday challenges they are encountering along the way. The National Grandparent Resource Center would provide that extra assistance. Often, grandparents who are raising their grandchildren just need to know there are other individuals who are experiencing similar frustrations. Sometimes grandparents need help in handling a specific problem or situation in their own community that affects their grandchild. The National Grandparent Resource Center, which would be established by grant or contract, would provide a toll-free telephone number to increase access to the information and assistance available from the center. This assistance would be provided by professionals and volunteers, some of whom would be grandparents themselves, and would consist of referral, financial, or legal information regarding the raising of and their relationship with their grandchildren.

In addition, the staff of the center would collect and make available information regarding the many programs, projects, and activities of public and private entities relating to matters involving grandparent/grandchild relationships, including information on State laws regarding visitation and Federal assistance available to grandparents.

Because the whole issue of relatives or grandparents as caregivers is rapidly gaining

momentum, it is important that we recognize that this phenomenon is occurring all over the country. Grandparents are taking on huge responsibilities long after their caregiving responsibilities as parents have ended, and we as a society owe them a debt of gratitude for their love and concern.

Some grandparents have already established support and referral groups within their own communities in order to help fellow grandparents. I would like to take this opportunity to commend these grandparent support groups whose memberships have swelled over the years. The least that we can do is to provide these exceptional individuals with some extra support by creating this National Resource Center, to be administered by the Administration on Aging. It is a small step, but it is one in the right direction.

The Subcommittee on Human Services has had a long history of involvement with the rights of grandparents. Over the last 12 years, several hearings have been held by the subcommittee which have dramatically illustrated that grandparents are becoming more actively involved in their grandchildren's lives. However, it is very important to note that the best interest of the child is the foremost priority in any given situation. This bill does not seek to drive a wedge between existing families, but rather to strengthen those that are in danger of becoming unhinged. Its purpose is to provide basic useful information to grandparents who request it.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation which will provide grandparents with basic survival tools as they strive to guide and provide for their grandchildren's best interests.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO THE CANDLELIGHTERS CHILDHOOD CANCER FOUNDATION DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, NATIONAL CHILDHOOD CANCER MONTH

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with distinct pride that I rise today to pay tribute to a foundation that is truly one of a kind in the world, the Candlelighters Childhood Cancer Foundation [CCCCF]. This organization is an international network for support groups of parents of children with cancer. CCCC has served as an information clearinghouse, an educational arm, a peer support enabler, and an advocate of the parent/professional groups across the country exhibiting an enduring kindness and vitality unique to this organization.

The month of September 1992, has been declared by Congress and by Presidential Proclamation as "National Childhood Cancer Month." I cannot think of a more fitting time to recognize this network and its over 33,000 members of 400 parent groups and contacts in the United States and Canada.

Mr. Speaker, now well past its 20th year of service, Candlelighters has seen many changes and advances in the area of child-

hood cancer. Survival has become a reality as the number of successes has increased, there is better communication between the parents and the medical professionals, improved educational resources, increased funding into research, and a recognition of the emotional needs of various family members who are affected by this dreaded disease.

Through publications, activities, and advocacy this organization has been able to reflect upon the many advances and the improved state of childhood cancer. Yet, locked in this reflection they not only see the faces of the hundreds of thousands who have been helped by Candlelighters over the years but the many, many more millions who will need and be helped by their services in the future.

Membership in Candlelighters is open to anyone interested in the management and cure of childhood cancer, and in the needs of the families who face this experience. Medical and social services professionals and educators have joined parents and other relatives as members. Believing "it is better to light one candle than to curse the darkness." Candlelighters share these main goals: To link parent, family-to-family, and group-to-group; to provide an emotional support system for each other; to ease frustration by sharing feelings and experiences; to lessen the social isolation of their families; to exchange information on research, treatment, medical, and community resources; to provide guidance in coping with childhood cancer's effect on the child, on parents, and siblings, on the family; to identify patient and family needs so that medical and social service systems respond adequately; and to seek consistent and sufficient research funding.

Mr. Speaker, organizations such as this have established the highest standards for helping families deal with this disease and service as shining examples of what can be accomplished. Candlelighters Childhood Cancer Foundation [CCCCF] is not an organization that dwells on the dreadful experience of learning your child or family member has cancer. CCCC embodies a commitment to good advice, information, support, advocacy, and excellent professionals to provide these services.

This truly outstanding organization has been a faithful servant to these families for over 20 years. It has grown and flourished and continues as a vital part of our Nation's community. Mr. Speaker, I am sure you and all my colleagues join me in saluting Elisabeth J. Spoerl, president of the CCCC board of directors, and a dear personal friend of mine Julie Sullivan, former executive director, and present secretary of CCCC, as well as the staff and benefactors of the organization for its distinguished record.

THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES ACT OF 1992

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Office of National Environmental

Technologies Act of 1992. The mission of this new office will be to spawn "green technologies" that will allow us to live in harmony with our Earth and our fellow nations.

This new office will be located within the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. It will coordinate efforts among all Federal agencies for environmental R&D. It will first identify environmental problems that are not receiving adequate product-oriented research. Then it will administer grants and loans to private industry, universities, and nonprofit research centers to develop environmentally safe and energy efficient technologies that can solve the problems. Lastly it will provide technical assistance to convert these technologies into off-the-shelf products and equipment.

The Office of National Environmental Technologies will be created at no additional cost to the taxpayer. Instead, funds will be shifted from defense research, where fewer resources are needed. Over 3 years, it will fund a half billion dollars' worth of investments.

The potential of this legislation is vast. It will enable us to fund ambitious advances in solar power, energy conservation, and waste recycling. It will help us to build super-fuel efficient cars, and to clean up our polluted harbors.

Just as vast are the potential economic advantages if the United States can become the world's "green giant" in the 21st century. In the next 10 years, the world market in environmental technologies is expected to reach \$300 billion. As the world's resources grow scarcer, the expectations of its people will become bigger. Those people will demand goods and services that use a minimum of resources. We can create a lot of well-paying jobs by meeting that demand.

It will not be easy. We will have to compete for a leading share of the green market. Japan is already spending \$4 billion to develop its environmental technologies. And Germany now spends 23 percent of its total R&D budget on environmental problems. But if we cannot compete on the field of green technologies—where the stakes are so high—then we cannot compete anywhere. We have the ability and the resources. What we need is the political will to focus them.

We need leadership—public, private, and academic—to set a national agenda for environmental R&D and move this country toward meeting it. I believe that this measure will move us a giant step closer to achieving that goal.

TRIBUTE TO THE U.S. COAST GUARD

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Nation's foremost maritime, humanitarian, and safety organization, the U.S. Coast Guard. The Coast Guard, though the smallest branch of our armed services, is tasked with a variety of maritime activities. The Coast Guard possesses the ability to readily shift emphasis on these activities based on the changing needs of the country.

The four major missions of the Coast Guard are maritime law enforcement, maritime safety, environmental protection, and national security. In addition to being the Nation's primary lifesaving organization, the Coast Guard enforces laws and international agreements of the United States, insures the safety and security of U.S. ports and waterways, protects the marine environment from pollutants, maintains short and long range aids to navigation, performs icebreaking operations in polar regions, promotes recreational boating safety, and conducts defensive operations in time of war.

First known as the Revenue Cutter Service, the Coast Guard was founded over 200 years ago under the Department of Treasury. At that time, Congress authorized the construction of the first ten cutters. In 1915, the Revenue Cutter Service merged with the Life Saving Service and was renamed Coast Guard. Since then, the Coast Guard has merged with the Light House Service and the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection. In 1967, the Coast Guard was transferred to the Department of Transportation. The Coast Guard has assisted the Navy in World Wars I and II, the Korean war, the Vietnam war, and Desert Storm.

With only about 38,000 active duty members, 12,000 reservists, and 34,000 volunteers, the Coast Guard provides the vital maritime services the country needs. On an average day, the Coast Guard saves 16 lives, assists 361 people, saves \$2,500,000 in property, responds to 23 oil and chemical spills, seizes 421 pounds of marijuana and 165 pounds of cocaine, and maintains 150 aids to navigation.

An essential combatant in the Nation's war on drugs, the Coast Guard conducts maritime and air interdiction operations in conjunction with other law enforcement agencies. The Coast Guard utilizes radar in surveying the southern United States border, the Bahamas, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. In cases where Coast Guard intelligence suspects trafficking aircraft, interceptor planes are deployed to make visual contact with the smugglers and to instruct the aircraft to land. In cooperation with foreign allies, attempts are then made to apprehend the traffickers upon landing. Random sea patrols are also conducted in these areas to monitor suspicious activity and to confirm trafficking patterns. In 1990 alone, the Coast Guard seized 16,683 pounds of cocaine and 29,079 pounds of marijuana.

In addition, the Coast Guard has played a vital role in carrying out the Administration's policy toward Haiti. The interdiction of Haitian migrants voyaging to the United States in overcrowded and unseaworthy craft has unquestionably saved the loss of thousands of lives.

A major cost of Haitian migrant interdiction operations [HMIO], however, is the toll that it takes on Coast Guard personnel. HMIO has required greater time away from home ports, frequent and unexpected scheduling changes, and around the clock operations. Also, the psychological impact on personnel can be emotionally devastating. The fact that there have been over 320 interdictions without loss of life, carried out day and night in all types of

weather, is indeed a tribute to the Coast Guard.

From its inception in 1790 to the present, the Coast Guard has played a vital role in insuring our Nation's welfare and security. The Coast Guard remains committed in every way to upholding its motto: "Semper Paratus"—Always Ready. I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the professional men and women of the U.S. Coast Guard and to commend the Nation's primary multimission seagoing organization for over 200 years of dedicated service.

A TRIBUTE TO SCOTT SWENSON AND PATRICK ULRICH

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to pay tribute to two outstanding young men from southern California for achieving Eagle Scout status in the Boy Scouts of America. Scott Swenson and Patrick Ulrich of Palos Verdes, CA, are to be congratulated for reaching a Boy Scouts' plateau held by only 3 percent of their peers. I have been a life-long admirer of the Boy Scout program and feel that high praise is due to Scott, Patrick, their parents and families as well as their Scout mentors for this accomplishment.

Scott Swenson is 16 years old and a junior at Palos Verdes Peninsula High School. His Eagle project involved extensive efforts on behalf of his church, Ascension Lutheran. Scott's work helped to eliminate a safety hazard at the church property. A member of the Order of the Arrow by vote of his fellow Scouts, this young man also has an eye on the future. He plans to be a physician specializing in sports medicine. He is a credit to his family and his troop.

Patrick Ulrich has been an active Scout since August 1987. His rise through the ranks of Scouting has involved him in a variety of community, nature, educational, and family activities. Patrick's Eagle project consisted of extensive community based work in repairing and upgrading the stable area and water supply for a local riding stable. Even now, confirmed as an Eagle Scout, Pat is busily at work trying to earn a Bronze Palm symbolizing five extra merit badges.

Mr. Speaker, much that is negative is said about the young people of this great Nation. I do not listen to such negativity because I have faith in the young people of our country. Scott Swenson and Patrick Ulrich embody much that is good in American youth. They give us all hope for the future. I commend them for all their achievements.

My wife Lee joins me in saluting Scott Swenson and Patrick Ulrich and their proud title of Eagle Scout.

OUR DRACONIAN TAX CODE

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that many Americans, especially senior citizens, are vulnerable to errors made by IRS employees assisting individuals in filing their tax return.

For example, in 1977, an elderly constituent of mine was assisted by the IRS in filing her tax return.

Despite her age and her retirement pension of less than \$7,000, she apparently was not informed that she could qualify for an elderly tax credit. And until 1988, the IRS failed to send her the proper Schedule R form required to claim the elderly tax credit.

Although the inadequate instructions in Forms 1040 and 1040A were corrected in 1990, she could claim only \$1,000 of the nearly \$4,000 owed to her, because of the statute of limitations.

This is not an isolated occurrence, but rather endemic of our incomprehensive Tax Code. The 1986 Tax Simplification Act made it more difficult for Americans to file their returns.

We need meaningful tax reform. One should not have to be an accountant or a tax lawyer to file a tax return. If IRS employees cannot decipher our Tax Code, how can we expect our elderly citizens to do so?

TRIBUTE TO THE BALTIMORE COUNTY AUXILIARY POLICE UNIT

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay a very special tribute to the Baltimore County Auxiliary Police Unit. This year the Auxiliary Police Unit is celebrating its 50th anniversary of service to the community. It is with admiration and gratitude that I pay them a special thanks for a job well done.

The Auxiliary Police Unit was started in 1942 by the Civil Defense Authority during World War II. Since then, the Auxiliary Police Unit has grown and developed, and today it now has a very important role in maintaining public safety and order in Baltimore County. The Baltimore County Police Department is well recognized as an extremely competent, professional police force. The Auxiliary Police Unit has played an important role in making that happen.

The example of commitment and service set by the Auxiliary Police Unit should be a source of pride and satisfaction to its members. Last year, the Baltimore County Auxiliary Police contributed over 40,000 hours of volunteer service making Baltimore County a safer, more pleasant place to live.

We in government service recognize the debt we owe all volunteer organizations. Their support and dedication make our job easier. The Auxiliary Unit has set a high standard of excellence and achievement for all auxiliary

police units nationwide. Mr. Speaker, I hope that you and my colleagues will join me and the citizens of Baltimore County in paying tribute to this very special volunteer organization.

A TRIBUTE TO THE DARLINGTON AMERICAN LITTLE LEAGUERS

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a group of young men from Pawtucket for their success in the recent Little League Eastern Regional Tournament. Despite losing the first game, the Darlington Americans won the next contest against a physically intimidating team from Delaware 1-0, shutting out a Delaware squad that had scored 39 runs in its three previous games.

After defeating Delaware, the Darlington Americans faced a tough squad from Pennsylvania. The Rhode Islanders got on the scoreboard early with a single by leadoff batter, Mike DelPape. DelPape scored later on a wide pitch by Pennsylvania pitcher Ricky Suminski.

Pennsylvania came back in the top of the third. Chad Williams touched Darlington's Chris Ferland for a base hit up the middle. He would score two plays later on a throwing error after an infield out. The team for Pennsylvania would take the lead in the top of the fifth on a home run from Cory Sullivan. That lead would hold despite chances for the Rhode Island team in the third and fourth innings.

I recognize the efforts of the Darlington Americans Little League baseball team during their recent run during the Little League Eastern Regional Tournament. Despite losing the first game and falling into the loser's bracket, the team persevered and made it to the final four of the tournament. Congratulations to the Darlington Americans and I wish you all the best in all of your future endeavors.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, September 17, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 18

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on the nominations of Shirley Chilton-O'dell, of California, and Stephen Norris, of Virginia, each to be a Member of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings on S. 2132, to direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish advisory boards and conduct research with respect to assessing and reducing environmental risks.

SD-406

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Treaty Doc. 102-38).

SD-419

Judiciary
To hold hearings on S. 2969, to protect the free exercise of religion.

SD-G50

Select on Indian Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up S. 2975, to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe in Yavapai County, Arizona, H.R. 5686, to make specified land description changes with respect to the Reservation of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Rhode Community of Oregon, S. 3157, to provide for a National Native American Veterans' Memorial, and proposed legislation on education trust funds for Phoenix Indian School.

SR-485

SEPTEMBER 21

9:30 a.m.
Select on POW/MIA Affairs
To hold hearings to review the Paris Peace Accord negotiations and aftermath.

SH-216

SEPTEMBER 22

9:00 a.m.
Finance
To resume hearings on issues relating to the North American Free Trade Agreement.

SD-215

Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations by the American Legion.

334 Cannon Building

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to review allegations of bias within the Social Security Disability Program.

SD-342

Judiciary
Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine issues relating to genetic patenting.

SD-226

Select on POW/MIA Affairs
To continue hearings to review the Paris Peace Accord negotiations and aftermath.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Interior Committee on S. 2977, to establish within the Bureau of Indian Affairs a program to improve the management of rangelands and farmlands and the production of agricultural resources on Indian lands.

SR-485

11:00 a.m.
Judiciary
Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2256, to revise the Lanham Act to mandate that each public exhibition of a materially altered motion picture bear a label conspicuously disclosing the nature of the alteration, and any objections thereto raised by its artistic author.

SD-226

SEPTEMBER 23

9:00 a.m.
Finance
To continue hearings on issues relating to the North American Free Trade Agreement.

SD-215

SEPTEMBER 24

9:30 a.m.
Select on POW/MIA Affairs
To resume hearings to review the Paris Peace Accord negotiations and aftermath.

SH-216

SEPTEMBER 25

10:00 a.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up S. 2977, to establish within the Bureau of Indian Affairs a program to improve the management of rangelands and farmlands and the production of agricultural resources on Indian lands, H.R. 2144, to extend Federal recognition to certain California Indian groups, S. 3155, to establish the National Indian Policy Research Institute, and proposed legislation revising the Indian Self-Determination Act.

SR-485

SEPTEMBER 29

9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the implementation of the Alternative Agriculture Research and Commercialization (AARC) Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-81), focusing on the current activities of the AARC Board and future activities with regard to establishment of regional AARC centers and the development of patent and licensing agreements.

SR-332

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee
To hold hearings on international piracy of intellectual property.

SD-226

